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REBEL ARTIST AT INDIA HOUSE

Exhibition-minded India House is showing in London the work of Francis Newton Souza, who has been described as a rebel artist. The collection on view includes about 100 paintings and 50 drawings done in the first half of 1951. Top: The Nepalese Ambassador in London and his wife admire the intricate lines of a picture. Below Mrs. Souza, accompanied by Mrs. Kamla Yeshpal of India House, examining the paintings of her husband.

C.K. Nayudu On Indian Test Team

SEE PAGE 5

Journalist In Gandhiji

BY T. D. JAGADESAN

WHEN Napolean landed on the shores of France from St. Elba in 1815, for the first time in his dizzy career did he feel the overwhelming power of a hostile press, and the great French general, who shook the chancellaries of Europe, helplessly exclaimed that four hostile newspapers were more to be feared than a thousand bayonets.

History is replete with such instances when the power of the pen reigned supreme over the might of the sword. To cite another example nearer home, the all-powerful Political Department of the Government of India subjected every sentence of 'Young India' and later the 'Harijan' to such a detailed microscopic scrutiny when Gandhiji wielded the pen that not a word, not a comma eluded them in their sedition-hunt. But then the journalist in Gandhiji wrote with such fervour of a missionary that he easily rose above the purview of routine censorship.

In South Africa Gandhiji founded in 1904 the 'Indian Opinion' and edited the bilingual journal with such great success that when he finally came down to India in 1914 he was no stranger to the production of periodicals. For a couple of years he remained a silent spectator without taking any active part in Congress politics—then in melting pot. Soon the period of reconnaissance drew to a close, and he took over the 'Young India' from the hands of Jamnadas Dwarkadas of Bombay.

At the outset he had his own misgiving about the format of the journal and he, therefore, convened an exploratory conference of the late Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Mahadev Desai, and Pothan Joseph. As a result the onerous task of grave writing destined to mould the nation's destiny was conferred on the former two, while the junior assignment of producing a racy column was left to Pothan Joseph, then working under the Gov'nor Horniman of the 'Bombay Chronicle'.

Generally when we speak of journalism we refer to the profession or to use a current coin—industry—comprising of honest (?) men and women who sell their writings or report on current happenings for personal livelihood. Judged by this definition Gandhiji could not be called a journalist. He could not have even made a professional author or a newspaper trade unionist ready for a strike any afternoon.

A message and mission he had and the printing press was at hand. The articles he wrote represented the projection of his personality into the minds of a people whom he had set forth to redeem. And 'Young India' went into great circulation only because Gandhiji's views constituted news. However the periodical was subsequently engulfed in the non-cooperation movement and a charge of sedition was framed on a set of three articles he wrote in the paper viz., "Tampering with loyalty" "A Puzzle and its solution" and "Shaking the Manes". During the historic trial that followed, when Justice Broomfield asked what his profesion was, as a matter of court routine, Gandhiji made a shocking reply "farmer and weaver" with an innocuous air; though any other man in that position would certainly have given a quite different answer, not without great gusto and pride. To Gandhiji journalism was only an incidental factor in the myriad facets of his unique personality haloed by mystery.

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But Gandhiji remained a class by himself. Upon causes like 'ahimsa', non-violence, Satyagraha, Prohibition etc. his exposition was unique for its verve and lucidity and his style often soared

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WEEK-END FUN

"Your're a fine wife," grumbled the cannibal chief. "Here's sundown and no dinner!"

"And you've got a fine daughter! She's eloped with our last missionary and there isn't another thing in the pantry!"

★ ★ ★

A fancy dress dance was in progress, and two women sitting in a corner had got into conversation.

"Mrs. Smythe looks rather upset, don't you think?" said the first.

"I should think she does," replied the other. "She came as a Hawaiian beauty, with grass skirt and all—and they awarded her first prize in the humorous section as 'The Old Thatched Cottage'."

★ ★ ★

A rabbit and a lion entered a restaurant and parked themselves at a table.

"One head of lettuce", ordered the rabbit. "No dressing". The waiter pointed to the lion.

"What'll your friend have?" he asked.

"Not a thing", replied the rabbit shortly. "Just skip him."

"What's the matter?" persisted the waiter. "Isn't he hungry?"

The rabbit looked the waiter squarely in the eye.

"Look." he said. "If this lion was hungry do you think I'd be sitting here?"

★ ★ ★

They were engaged to be married, and he was proudly relating his adventures in Burma.

" I had to hack my way," said he, "through almost impenetrable jungle, slashing at undergrowth and trees.."

"Oh, George!" said she. "You'll do fine when you have to weed the garden!"

★ ★ ★

A new Government official, rather pompous, was staying at a country inn, and as he entered the breakfast-room the only other visitor present rose to his feet.

"Sit down, sit down," boomed the official, condescendingly .

"Why?" asked the other. "Can't" I get up for some marmalade?"

★ ★ ★

Little Tommy was asked the difference between prose and poetry. He pondered for a while, then said: "There was a young man named Rees, who went into the sea up to his ankles."

"That's prose," he said. "But if the water had been a few inches higher, it would have been poetry".

★ ★ ★

A young parson had taken for his text at his young men's class the parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins. In conclusion, he said, "Now, young men, which would you prefer? The five wise virgins with the light or the five foolish virgins in the dark"?

The vote was unanimous.

★ ★ ★

He "lifted his elbow" rather frequently, and in consequence suffered somewhat from his wife's reproofs. Once she followed him to a bar and found him sitting in front of a whisky, gazing into space. Before she could start haranguing him, he offered her a sip, but she spluttered at the first mouthful.

"How can you drink that horrible stuff?" she demanded.

"There you are," said her husband, reproachfully, "and all the time you thought I was enjoying myself."

★ ★ ★

General Marshall had heard that tomatoes would yield heavier crops if a fish head were buried beneath each plant. Sergeant George provided a basket of fish heads, and after they had created something of a stench in the basement of the U.S. Department of State Building, the General finally got them to his home in Leesburg, Virginia.

After treating his tomato plants with fish heads, the General recalled that American Indians had used the same method to grow corn in the early days of America's history. He had plenty of heads left over, so he went to work on his corn patch.

General Marshall was away for a few days, and when he returned his wife greeted him with the news that there had been a convention of cats in the corn patch, and not a fish head was left. The heads under the tomatoes, being deeper, escaped.

The doctor was puzzled. "You ought to be pretty well by now," he said. "Have you carried out my instructions?"

"Well," said the patient, "I've done most of them, but I can't take the two-mile walk every morning that you ordered. I get too dizzy."

"What do you mean—dizzy?" asked the doctor.

"Well," said the patient, "I must have forgotten to tell you. I'm a lighthouse-keeper."

★ ★ ★

One of the witnesses in a case was an old Negro. "Did the defendant use improper language?" asked the lawyer.

"Well, he talked mighty loud, suh," replied the witness.

"Did he indulge in profanity?" The witness seemed puzzled, and the lawyer put the question in another form. "What I want to know is, did he use words that would be proper for your minister to use?'

"Oh, yes, suh." replied the old Negro, "but they'd have to be 'ranged diff'rent."

★ ★ ★

Billy Sunday, the famous revivalist, once went to conduct a service in a town in which he had never been before On alighting from the train he found in his pocket a letter he had forgotten to mail. He hailed a nearby newsboy, and asked:

"Son, can you tell me the way to the post office?"

"Sure," said the boy, and he gave the preacher directions for reaching the office.

Sunday thanked him, and asked: "Do you know who I am?"

"No," answered the lad.

"Well, I'm Billy Sunday, and I'm going to preach here tonight. You come up to the service, and I'll show you the way to heaven."

"Ah, gwan!" said the boy. "You don't even know the way to the post office!"

★ ★ ★

"Why didn't you give him the hiding of his life?"

"I'm just waiting. Waiting that's all." "Waiting? What for?"

"Till I catch her with a smaller fellow."

★ ★ ★

A verger in a church in Devon was showing a visitor round, and the stranger admired the large carved bosses on the oaken alter rails. The verger put out a restraining hand.

"Don't 'ee touch they there knobs, sir. They be 'oly knobs. Bishop be shortsighted, an' when 'ere last time 'e confirmed two o' they."

"Now, Andrew," said teacher, "suppose you had four shillings in one pocket of your trousers and three in the other. What would that be?"

"Somebody else's trousers, miss."

★ ★ ★

"Please don't mind me, sergeant, if I show a little independence on the parade ground this morning," said the private.

"Why do you ask that?" thundered the N.C.O.

"Well, you see, sergeant my wife is looking through the railings"

★ ★ ★

"What kind of a fellow is Smith?"

"Well, if you ever see a man trying to borrow money from another, the fellow shaking his head is Smith."

★ ★ ★

"The two R.A.F. pilots had not met for some time.

"What was that nurse like you had while you were in hospital?" asked one.

"She was so dumb she thought a coma was a punctuation mark', replied the other

★ ★ ★

A timid soul at a Mid-West prize-fight put all his fears in his pocket and told the tough guy in front of him to stop bobbing up and down. The tough guy got very annoyed and, turning round belligerently, said: "Whatsa matter wi' yuh? Yuh wanna fight?"

The timid soul considered a minute and then said: "I'll duel you."

The tough was started, but decided to make the most of it. "Okay," he said, "chose yuh weapons an' I'll use yuh."

"Very well," the other answered. "Grammer, at twenty paces."

★ ★ ★

Three blood transfusions were necessary to save a woman patient's life at a hospital. A brawny young Scotsman offered his blood. The patient gave him £10 for the first pint £5 for the second pint—but the third time she had so much Scots blood in her that she only thanked him.

★ ★ ★

A young man was proudly showing an old countryman a typewriter. After a short silence the latter said. "Ah these 'ere 'igh class things are all right, but for real good music you want to 'ear our Garge on the concertina."

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

Guanays, or Peruvian cormorants fly in an unbroken "river of birds" taking four or five hours to pass a given point!
Chucks walk on fish at the Pyrathanna Pool, Rhodesia, where small carp gather by thousands for bread-throwing fans daily!
Chuck Thorndike
Ancients dusting pollen from male date palm on female flowers increases yield many times!
The average palm bears fruit for 100 years, 400 pounds per tree and is chief food of Arabs.
Veiltail Bettas
Natives of Siam have bred this fish for the sole purpose of fighting and bet huge sums on the outcome, usually a life-and-death struggle!

Six O'Clock Charly

BY MRS. E. VEMBU

IN the Nilgiris grows a little white flower that behaves in a curious way. Its life is perhaps the shortest that any flower has and that is surprising in a cool and bracing climate. From about six in the evening till six in the morning is the life-span of "Six O'clock Charly", as the English residents of the Blue Mountains call this interesting little flower.

Flowers that open at night and close during the day are known in the tropics. The beautiful lotus-flower, that reveals its face to the moon, has been praised by poets of all countries. But the lotus lives for a long time and could be compared to a beauty who remains veiled in the bright day-light, but shows her perfect face night after night to her lover.

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Six O'clock Charly, the poor little beauty of the mountains night, has only twelve hours to live. Almost punctually at six in the evening it opens its delicate petals. When the sun is about to set, an unaware wanderer sitting down on the grass of a hill-slope to watch the scenery, may suddenly notice that a number of pretty white flowers have sprung up near him where before there were none visible. "Charly" appears so unexpectedly that one must know all about its short life to catch it in folding its petals at the right moment. I was never tired to observe the doings of this brave little plant that seems to make the utmost of the short time given to it to delight the lover of nature.

Just when the evening breeze sets in, the slender green bud opens, first a little and then clearly visible to the eye, more and more. The whole tiny plant seems to tremble—or is it only the wind that shakes its delicate body more than the sturdier plants?—and wider and wider the four milk-white petals unfold themselves until the dainty bowl has been formed. The last effort of the tender little flower to stretch its petals into the correct position, the clearly visible movement, this miracle, revealed to the on-looker, of seeing a flower come into being, has something touching.

The golden filament, the pollen and stamens are there and then there come the last insects of the day, a few flies that seem to have been waiting for "Charly" to open up and busy themselves with the work of helping in the reproduction of this little flower that will be tightly closed and inaccessible to them the next day.

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Early in the morning "Charly's" petals will be heavy with dew, as all the other mountain-flowers are. But, if you want to have a more glimpse of its charm and want to observe the petals closing themselves, you must be up and out on the hills before sunrise. Beset with pearls of dew, the petals may then already have started folding themselves back to the shape of the bud. Imagine the delicate petals, that have to carry the weight of hundreds of dew-drops do not droop as the petals of all the other mountain-flowers do in the morning, but, on the contrary, fold themselves upward—a really amazing feature! One can watch them doing this. Step by one the four white petals bend themselves and carry the dew-drops with them. One feels that a gigantic effort has been made by a delicate being. The dew-drops will be shut in, for, before the sun rises, the petals will close themselves so tightly that nothing can enter. Cup-shaped now, its colour still white, Charly awaits its fate.

For when the sun is high enough to send his rays to warm the little flower, Charly must die. The life-giver is death to the little Charly. It will not be longer than an hour and the beautiful flower will be a shrivelled, ugly corpse. But with this

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Pakistan's War Hysteria Analysed

REACTION TO MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS

How Receptions Are Got Up In New Delhi

Pakistan's tactics to hamper the holding of elections to the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir have forced the Indian Prime Minister to take the extreme step of moving Indian troops as a defensive and preventive measure.

Nehru said he would have failed in his duty if he had not taken this step. He has adopted the American policy, namely, "peace flows out from strength."

INDO-Pakistan tension and the resignations of Messrs. Kidwai and Jain from the Central Cabinet dominated the week in New Delhi.

To understand the recent deterioration of the Indo-Pakistan relations, one has to refer to Prime Minister's various statements since January this year and the tone and temper of the Pakistan Press. The Prime Minister has repeatedly warned Pakistan against the war hysteria in Pakistan. In his reply to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's telegram, the Prime Minister reiterated his appeal for the stoppage of propaganda for "Jehad" and was against India. Although Nehru-Liaquat Pact bans all propaganda against the territorial integrity of either country, newspapers in Pakistan, particularly Maulana Zafarali Khan's "Zamindar" had been inciting Pakistanees to "free Delhi from the Hindu usurpers".

There are some other obvious reasons for the sudden turn of the tide against India, in Pakistan. Firstly Pakistan is anxious to impress on Dr. Graham that unless he speedily devised methods of solving Kashmir issue to the entire satisfaction of Pakistan there would be war between the two countries. Secondly, the tourist traffic in Kashmir has been better this year than in any pre-war years. This is bringing prosperity to Kashmiris, who prefer India to Pakistan in a plebiscite. The war drums are frightening away the tourists from the Valley. Thirdly, the conspiracy trial in Pakistan is not going too well. Fourthly, Pakistan's determination to prevent the Constituent Assembly functioning in Kashmir has been only too well known. The movement of Indian troops has frustrated this design. It will be, therefore, obvious that the Prime Minister was driven to take the extreme step of moving the Indian troops, as a defensive and preventive measure. As he said, he would have failed in his duty, if he had not taken this step. He has adopted the American policy namely that "peace flows out from strength."

Kidwai & Jain

The resignation of Messrs Kidwai and Jain are deeply regretted here. Firstly, both the Ministers had done exceedingly well. The Communication Ministry was in shambles, when it was taken over by Mr. Kidwai. The telephone service had broken down. Telegrams had the speed of bullock carts and letters seldom reached their destination. He was able to infuse new life in his Ministry. The night Air Mail Service was his singular triumph. Against heavy odds and hostility of Airlines, he launched this Service, which is a success today. Rafi knows no defeat. When the country's finances did not permit the nationalisation of the Deccan Airways, he devised other ways and means to do so. The Deccan Airways is operating today as a state enterprise

Mr. Ajit Prasad has had an unpleasant and thankless task. The settlement and rehabilitation of refugees is admittedly a very difficult affair, as it relates to human material. With tact and firmness, he has been able practically to solve the problem so far as the West Pakistan refugees are concerned. Departure from the Central Cabinet of the two tried and trusted colleagues of the Prime Minister is highly deplorable.

Secondly, the country at present is threatened by Pakistan from without and by Railwaymen and Postal employees from within. The Prime Minister needs the unqualified support of everyone and more particularly of his colleagues. Resignations would give a wrong prospective to the enemies of India.

Thirdly, the resignees should have given some chance to the Prime Minister to implement the Bangalore Unity Resolution, it is felt here.

Bankmen's Trouble

The Central Labour Ministry has got into its meshes. Much against the wishes of the Uttar Pradesh Government, it encroached upon the banking business. In due course, a Bank Award was given. It was invalidated by the Supreme Court. The only course left for the Government was to set up another tribunal. Before doing so, the Government tried to solve the deadlock through negotiations.

A representative Conference was held here, which decided to set up a conciliation Board which was accordingly set up. Having agreed to this machinery, the Bank Employees decided to boycott the Board.

The Government, therefore had no alternative but to set up another tribunal. This was done. The bank employees have threatened to boycot this tribunal also. THEY WANT THE INVALIDATED AWARD TO BE MADE VALID.

It is interesting that the cent per cent Labour Government in Britain has not yet extended the scope of industrial labour laws to banking business. It is also noteworthy that as compared to India banking facilities are far in advance in Britain. While the Government has been doing its best to extend banking facilities in India, the Ministry of Labour has succeeded in restricting even the existing ones. In New Delhi, for instance, banks close for business at 1 p.m. and on Saturdays at 12 noon. Cheques presented at 10 a.m. punctually are "too late for the day". In Britain in 1951, cheques could be cashed even at 4-30 p.m. This is the great contribution, the Central Ministry of Labour has made towards the economic advance of India.

Appeasement?

One unpopular view here is that the Government will have to stop the appeasement of bank employees. Firstly, the Government should enquire whether anyone had instigated them to back out from their agreement over the Conciliation Board? Secondly, they have shown scant courtesy to the Government by not even acknowledging its letters. They successfully non-co-operated with the Conciliation Board. They want to use the same tactics with the Tribunal. The Government, under those circumstances, should wash its hands of this dispute. The Government has decided to call off the bluff of Railwaymen. They should, likewise permit the banks to call off the bluff of their employees But for the Central Labour Ministry's intervention, the dispute would have been settled long ago. The Cabinet should stop the Ministerial imperialism of the Labour Ministry.

Trick Of The Trade

If the public were a little more liberal with its money, the Delhi Congressmen would arrange a non-stop 'tamasha' of receptions.

As it is, they can arrange parties to welcome the Ministers, and to bid them farewell; birthday parties death anniversaries, and what not. Here is the latest.

A letter was received last week by Delhi's well-to-do, asking them to contribute Rs. Ten each for a reception which was being arranged to congratulate Bichattar Singh Bawa on his election to the presidentship of Sikh Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee. The signatories to this appeal were Sir Shri Ram, the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference, Lala Deshbandhu, the President of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee Chawdhry Brahm Prakash, Sardar Ranjit Singh and the Congress President of the the Delhi Municipal Committee, Dr. Yudbir Singh.

In a letter to the "Hindustan Times" the first citizen and signatory to the letter says:—

"Nobody had ever approached me, leave alone, the question of my permitting my name to be used. No citizen of Delhi has approached me in this connection. I am fed up with the sort of parties that the people get up in the name of the citizens of Delhi."

As for the others, Chawdhry Brahm Prakash has been away in Bangalore and Sardar Ranjit Singh in Simla.

Sir Shri Ram in his letter says that Lala Deshbundnu told him that his name was also included without his consent. This leaves Dr. Yudbir Singh, who, according to reports is determined to organise the Party in the names of the Citizens of Delhi. Incidently, the Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee is a communal body.

WORLD CHAMPION

RANDOLPH TURPIN of Great Britain, beat SUGAR RAY ROBINSON on points, for the world's middleweight championship at Earl's Court. RANDOLPH TURPIN has his hand raised in victory, after the fight.

Disintegrated Society

A HEALTHY society possesses a genuine "structure" with many intermediate stages; it exhibits a necessarily "hierarchical" composition where each individual has the good fortune of knowing his position.

Whereas such a society is based on the grouping functions of genuine communities filled with the spirit of human fellowship (such as the neighborhood, the family, the parish, the Church, the occupation), society has, during the last hundred years, moved further and further away from such an ideal and has disintegrated into a mass of abstract individuals who are solitary and isolated as human beings, but packed tightly like termites in their role of social functionaries.

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MARK TWAIN, THE DEMOCRAT

He May Be Unhappy In The Present 'New World'

WHATEVER may be said of Mark Twain as a writer, few would deny that he is the mightiest figure in the American literary mythology. During his lifetime he was "news" as no writer since except Bernard Shaw has even begun to be "news", writes Edward Wagenknecht in the "Saturday Review of Literature".

At home he was "the Belle of New York"; abroad he served as "self-appointed ambassador-at-large....without salary." Whitman could not "show" in comparison with him, for Whitman's was a private, esoteric interpretation of the life of the people which though profoundly meaningful to some other intellectuals, was almost completely ignored by the people themselves. And even Mr. Shaw all too often produced a bafflement in the public mind which prevented his really touching the common chord like Mark Twain.

Lincoln Of Literature

Why any man or woman, in any line of human endeavour, thus inflames the imagination and seems to sum up the life of an age, it is always difficult to say. Why Jenny Lind, a hundred years ago? Why Charlie Chaplin? Why, for that matter, Lincoln himself? Howells called Mark Twain "the Lincoln of our literature," and this is the best thing ever said about him, as clearly as Ben Jonson's "He was not of an age, but for all time!" is the best that has been said about Shakespeare. Though we might have some difficulty in defining just why we think so, few of us doubt that the Middle West is the most American part of the United States, and Mark Twain was the Midwestern frontier in literature quite as clearly as Lincoln was that frontier in world statesmanship. It is true that in many ways the pre-industrial, comparatively provincial America which both men embodied has by now drifted pretty far away from all of us; but who is quite satisfied with what we have got in exchange? Who will say that modern America is anything in particular in the sense in which Mark Twain's America was something in particular? What does modern America esthetically, spiritually mean? Whether the reason be that we have lost the trick of producing great men, whether our world has grown so complex that no individual can nowadays incarnate its spirit, or whether we are simply too close to be able to see the woods for the trees, the sense of difference remains. And for that reason, among others, Lincoln and Mark Twain are valuable to us—as beacons, as anchors. Here, no matter how far we have travelled, is the Rock Whence We Were Hewn.

One might suppose that such a figure would survive less as a writer than as legend—as Dr. Johnson, for example, survives in England. But Mark Twain is lucky enough to have it both ways. For Mark Twain is read, and read more, I suppose, than any other standard American writer. Though the recent revival of Melville's fame has, no doubt, thrown up "Moby-Dick" as a formidable rival, there are still many who would vote for "Huckleberry Finn" as the greatest American novel; it would certainly be one of the top three or four on every list. Yet, in spite of this fact, one always thinks of Mark Twain first and of his work afterwards. It is a remarkable circumstance, and I know of no other writer of whom it is true in the same degree.

His Place

It places Mark Twain at once among those who have treated literature by dramatizing their own personality not, like Shakespeare, by projecting themselves into other lives. Byron was such a writer; so in a different way was Milton; so, more recently, was D. H. Lawrence. One can hardly avoid feeling personally about these artists. On every page of "Paradise Lost" one confronts Milton's formidable personality four square; the poet's tremendous and helplessly unconscious ego swallows up God Himself. Milton's readers, therefore, are always divided between those who are attracted by Milton personally and those who are repelled by him. But (as Professor Tillyard once remarked in this connection) you cannot hate Shakespeare, for here the personality through which the vision of life is filtered seems as universal and as impartial as sunshine. Other things being equal, the Shakespearean type of imagination must certainly be accounted the more powerful, although trying to come to grips with the man behind the book often recalls Charles Lamb's saying that he was determined his children should be brought up in their father's religion—if they could find out what it was.

But it is only when the Mark Twain kind of writer is endowed with a personality of such grandeur as almost to embrace the range of human experience possible in his time that men can read him long without either embarrassment or annoyance. And it is just such a personality that I would claim for the Boy from Hannibal.

In his case, too, the method and the inspiration were highly unified. He took his point of departure from the frontier humorist, and the frontier humorist was a raconteur, an improviser. In the beginning this art was oral, a literature without letters, and with Mark Twain it never wholly lost the insignia of its origin. He always "talked" dialogue, for example, until it "sounded" right. Now, the raconteur, like the actor, unavoidably dramatizes his own personality, and the actor and the singer alone among artists use themselves as the instrument upon which they play.

Art Frontiers

I know of nothing that has happened on the art-frontiers to make Mark Twain's best work seem less valuable now than it seemed forty years ago when he died. Changing fashions may, no doubt, militate against him from time to time. If, for example, one is prepared to maintain that no novel is "any good" unless it is written in the manner of Henry James, or, latterly, of James Joyce—for all I know, Joyce himself may, by this time, be "old hat" to those capable of chattering such nonsense!—then, obviously, Mark's fictions must now be discarded. But the point is that no critic who had any sense has ever maintained such a position. The experimentalists themselves have taught us that the artist cannot be constrained: you cannot be free to write like Joyce unless you are also free not to write like Joyce.

What Mark Twain would think of our America is, of course, another question—and how long our spirits are going to continue to be able to meet his if present tendencies toward standardizing and statism and the rejection of all stubborn individuality are allowed to continue unchecked. He was never strong on formulas. When he attempted them he generally came up with something as unimpressive as "What Is Man?" He was no philosopher but a man of genius, volatile as quicksilver, whose often contradictory preceptions illuminated his world as by flashes of lightning. It is very difficult, therefore, to determine where he would stand upon disputed questions of these latter days.

I think it likely that William

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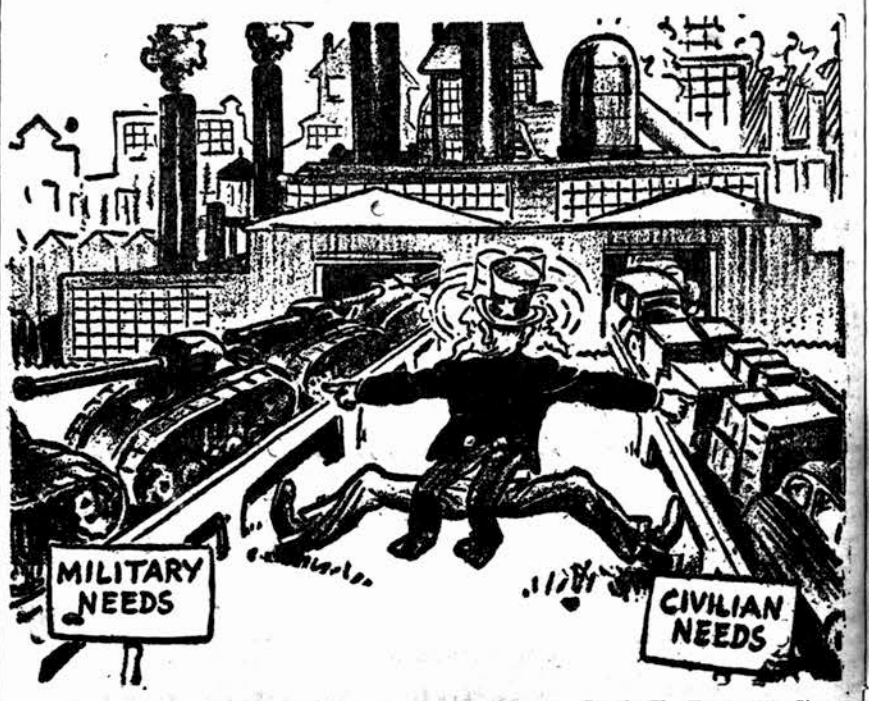
'TESTING THE OLD BOY'S GENIUS'



Ray in The Kansas City Star

Govindpuri: Haven For The Uprooted

By Prof. N. S. PHADKE

'REFUGEE' is a vague term, and we use it to denote any person who has been a victim of the tragedies that followed in the wake of partition. But it covers many types of people—from those who came from Pakistan utterly destitute and penniless to those who succeeded in bringing with them a share of their vast fortune in Pakistan.

In between those two extremes were the middle class propertie persons, who had lost their homes and small factories, but still possessed the means of settling down in India if facilities were given to them. An important part of the 'Refugee problem', therefore, was to help these petty manufacturers and industrialists to set up new homes and factories in India. They had the necessary funds with them, but did not know where to find a landing ground. The creation of new big-scale industrial townships in India was the only way to meet the needs of these refugees. 'Govindpuri'—named after Mr. Govind Vallabha Pant, the Premier of U.P.—is such a township.

When the Central Government passed a resolution regarding the rehabilitation of the refugees, they sent it to the U.P. Government with a suggestion that an industrial town for refugees and displaced persons be built at Muradnagar, which is twenty miles from Delhi, and where the Government Ordinance Factory is working. But it was pointed out to Government how much better from all points of view it would be if the proposed new industrial town was built at Modinagar, twenty-six miles from Delhi, where fourteen big factories were already in full swing, and an ideal background for industrial colonisation. So the venue of the proposed industrial colony was changed from Muradnagar to Modinagar.

The Site

Two hundred acres of land two miles to the east of Modinagar were acquired at a total cost of 40,000 rupees, a complete plan of the new town was prepared by the U.P. Government, and the actual building of the town was begun on the 23rd July 1949, when the foundation stone was laid. According to the agreement between the U.P. Government and the Modinagar Constructions Ltd houses, shops and factory areas in this Colony are to be allotted in the first instance to refugees and displaced persons, but ten per cent of these may be given to non-refugees wishing to have a house or a shop or a factory of their own. The houses and sites are given on a hire purchase basis, either with or without an initial payment. Seven types of houses have been designed, the best called A type costing Rs. 14,000, and the humblest, the E type, Rs. 1,200. The D and the E type houses, intended for the poor, become the property of the occupant after the payment of 180 monthly instalments of Rs. 19-2-0 and Rs. 10-8-0 respectively. The better types, require an initial payment and 174 monthly instalments. The main idea governing the colony is that the person joining the colony comes into full possession of his house or shop or factory site after fifteen years. The U.P. Government and the Modinagar Constructions Ltd. are today helping people to find ready built houses and shops, and factory sheds, with excellent supply of water and electricity, roads and drainage. But on the completion of fifteen years they will retire from the scene, leaving Govindpuri a full fledged industrial town, where every resident will be the owner of his property, and a Town Committee will manage all affairs connected with the collective life of twenty-five thousand people.

Within fourteen months from the laying of the foundation stone 1,200 families have moved into the town. One thousand houses have been completed, and 6,000 persons are today living in Govindpuri. One hundred shop-cum-houses have been occupied, and twenty factories have been started.

Industries

The biggest of these is the 'Handloom Cottage Industrial Centre,' with a capital of five lakhs of rupees, which specialises in printings and jute furnishings. Then there is the lock factory, started by a refugee from Lahore, with a capital of three to four lakhs. There is a printing press and also a foundry. A refugee from Peshawar has started a flour and saw mill. A Sialkot man runs an electro-plating factory where surgical instruments are also made. There are factories which turn out trunks, buckets, utensils, agricultural implements, glassware and spectacles, 'gota' i.e. silver and gold lace, tricycles and cycle accessories, mathematical instruments, wire nails, and buttons.

More and more factories will be opened as time passes. There is a rush of applicants for factory areas. The target of 200 factories will be reached before the beginning of the year 1952. The poorer people who have sought refuge in Govindpuri today have found jobs in the spinning and weaving mills or the soap, biscuit, cotogen, lantern factories of the Modinagar Industries. And when they get work in these plants they automatically also get a tenement to live in either in the tenements available for the ten thousand workers in the Modinagar Industries, or in Govindpuri, with free water, free light, free medical aid etc. As Govindpuri develops there will be many alternative jobs opened out to them, and workmen living in the colony will be working not necessarily in the factories of the Modinagar Industries but also in those which will form part of the new Industrial town. Twenty-five thousand people will thus be truly rehabilitated, and form an ideal community unit. They will have jobs and houses of their own. They will enjoy all the amenities of a first class modern township; they will get free education for their children. The wounds of partition will thus be healed in the course of time.

God-Sent

Govindpuri has come like a God-sent blessing to the refugees. Most of the people who have sought shelter here are Hindus from the West Punjab or the N.W.F. Province. When I met them, and tried to prepare their case histories, I found that their sorrows and hardships had followed a set pattern. Here is Mulchand, for instance, who was a Mail contractor, running eleven vans of his own in the Dera Ismail Khan district and earning Rs. 2,200 per year. He was first taken along with his family, to the 'Wah' refugee camp (where

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KEEP INDIA'S CRICKET FLAG FLYING

THE personnel of the team which will face the M.C.C. visitors in India is a big quiz.

The wise are those who do not say anything with regard to the names of the Indian combination, says the veteran Indian cricketer C. K. Nayudu. He however exhorts the youngsters to realise that perfect physical fitness is the most essential step and that much-neglected thing—Fielding—should be brushed up.

YOUNGSTERS MUST NOT NEGLECT FIELDING

BY C. K. NAYUDU

New Talents Must Be Baptized In Big Game

IT'S never safe to predict on Cricket, and particularly so when the next visitors to our country, the Marylebone Cricket Club, are placed in the same doldrums in search of players as we ourselves are in India. If Englands sends its best and India needs them too in full strength, the pendulum might swing either way!

Where do we stand and what is our position? After reviewing the doings of the last three cricket seasons we can be in a position to know where we are placed. We do know who are the missing links. We had men of great personality and high calibre in the past who have yet to be replaced. Our men were led in important matches in the recent past with a mission of safety first safety in the middle and safety in the last tactics. Such approach to the important fixtures has served as a death-knell to Indian Cricket. There have been several occasions, when I witnessed, victory slipping away from the outset. Opportunities which were presented to India had been lost due to lack of thrust, dash and drive towards a victorious end In Cricket, as in all other games, offensive is the better form of defence and always yields better results. There have been solitary occasions, few and far between, when our men suddenly seemed to realise this important factor in a cricket match but soon dwindled to a long torpor This is not a happy sign indeed. These tactics will never see India off the mark.

The Stalwarts

Past Indian stalwarts have set noble and high examples in all the departments of the game. They were wide awake when the bats were in their hands. They trundled the ball to a set purpose, but above all they were zealous and dynamic when they spread on the field, with enraged tigress' acute keenness, all the while. There used to be no dullness on the field. Fortunate were those who witnessed the game of Bat and Ball in those days for they were given their fare roundly and squarely. Indians can only be best in Cricket when they show their brilliance, for nature has endowed them with great bounties of keen sight, lithe body and favourable climatic conditions. Ranji was an Indian whose game was nothing but a long series of brilliant performances. Young Indians, should have immortal Ranji as their model. Our youngmen only replaced the past regime. I know that they have been fully equipped with all the necessities and facilities to do their little bit but it appears they keep their powers latent and in reserve, missing the mark somehow.

Just as there is dusk which follows dawn, there is dawn which follows dusk. This cycle goes on for ever. So there is every chance of improvement in our cricket

Looking Back

The season for the year 1950-51 has just ended, but the projected season is also fast approaching. In the 1950-51 season the standard of cricket did not show all-round improvement. There was, however, good showing of batsmanship from the newcomers, but the search for bowlers is still on. And also for FIELDERS. There was no contest worth its name excepting the East Zone final between Holkar and Bengal.

The final of the Ranji Trophy National Championship was a tame affair from the beginning till the end in which the solitary hand of Chandu Sarwate wielded the willow to a great height and purpose. His batting, it may be noted, was really classic throughout the season. He has doubled up his rate of scoring by the wide repertoire of strokes that he applies from the time he opens his innings.

Why he did not do so in the past baffles me! He is the most versatile batsman we have in the country today.

Mushtaq Ali hit a century in every round of the trophy. A very prolific and consistent scoring was done by him. His failure to get 100 in the Tests in the last season against the Commonwealth side is unaccountable

Khandu Rangnekar has fulfilled my prediction about him last season. He has touched his form with a vengeance. He has been easily the best dashing left-hand batsman in the country. Coupled with his brilliant fielding he is an asset to any side.

The newcomer Arjun Naidu, the left-hand-fast-bowler and right arm batsman, has as an all-rounder contributed a lot the Holkar for winning the coveted trophy. He bats with the patience of "Woodfull". A very keen student of cricket with his tall well-built stature, Arjun will soon make his presence felt in Indian Cricket. Besides these there have been quite a good many young colts knocking at the doors of international cricket.

Role Of Fielding

Can we improve the general standard of Cricket in our country? The answer to this question is in the affirmative.

We will improve if all our players, young or old, realise once for all that perfect physical fitness is the most essential thing for cricket and that much-neglected thing, fielding, should be brushed up.

I consider good fielding as the most essential part of the game in winning matches. A man who could save 60 runs in a day and hold 3 catches is always better than a man who could score a hundred but would drop catches and field badly. I find that young cricketers of this country lack enthusiasm these days in this branch of the game. They are content with 25 minutes' knock at the net and a few minutes of bowling, throwing away glorious chances of distinction that could be got with some practice in fielding. Most of our Cricketers are yet to learn sprinting, gathering the ball, throwing in correctly, holding up catches and anticipation. Fielding is easy to learn. The aspirants of this noble game must, in my opinion pay more attention to their fielding, before they wish to don flannels and come out to play matches.

M.C.C's Visit

Most of us who know the secret of the game have now been thinking how India will shape in the Tests against the winter visitors to our country, the M.C.C. side.

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Art Treasures Of Jaunpur

SYNTHESIS OF HINDU AND MUSLIM STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE

By Mohammad Yasin Siddiqi

Frontage of the Lal Darwaza Masjid.

TIMUR'S invasion shattered to pieces the central power in Delhi, and the distant provinces assumed independence—a dark period in the history of Imperialism, but fruitful from the point of view of art and architecture. The year 1400 A.D. may be termed as the "pivotal year" of this movement. The independent kingdoms under the patronage of their rulers developed particular styles of architecture of their own. They were rebels against the Imperial style of architecture of Delhi, as was the case in the domain of politics, until everything heterogeneous was swallowed up by the advancing tide of the Mughal conquest. But the short period of their glory is most remarkable, and at the same time an interesting study. Among such mushroom states one of the most notable was that known as the Sharqi or "Eastern" Sultanate with its capital at Jaunpur forty miles north-west of Benares.

THE city of Jaunpur was founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq in 1359-60 when he was encamped at Zafarabad, on the southern bank of the Gomti (four miles south-west of Jaunpur) to commemorate the name of his eccentric cousin, Prince Juna, known in history as Muhammad Tughlaq

It is an established fact that the new city was reared upon the site of an old one (whatever might have been the original name). Jaunpur continued to be a "valuable bulwark" of the Delhi Empire, until it became independent under the Sharqi Sultans

Sharqi Dynasty

The founder of the dynasty, Khwaja Jahan was appointed to the Government of the eastern province by Mahmud Tughlaq (successor of Firoz) with the title of MALIK-US-SHARQ, or the "Lord of the East" and took up his residence at Jaunpur. Khwaja Jahan, originally named Malik Sarwar was an eunuch given by Salar Rajab to his grandson Muhammad. Khwaja Jahan died in 1399 A.D after he had declared himself independent of Delhi in 1394 A.D. He was shortly after succeeded by his adopted son Mubarak, who first assumed the title Sultan-us-Sharq, or "the king of the East". Mubarak died in 1401 A.D and the vacant throne was at once filled by Mubarak's younger brother Ibrahim with the title of Shamshuddin Ibrahim Shah Sharqui, a prince of varied talents, whose long reign is the most glorious in the short annals of Jaunpur. During Ibrahim's long reign of 43 years, the sway of the Sharqui Kings was firmly established over the fairest provinces of Northern India, from Kanauj to Bihar, and from Bahraich to Etawah

Ibrahim Shah Sharqi was ambitious of founding a city in the heart of Hindustan that would become the spiritual and cultural capital of Islam in India, and it must be said to his credit that Jaunpur did attain to that glory and became a second Baghdad. The sway of the Sharquis covered nearly the whole of the ninth century of the Hijra era.

The architecture of Jaunpur is confined almost entirely to Muslim Mosques, for the

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A view of the Atala Masjid.

LAST LOOK ROUND

Gorwala Speaks Out

Nehru has been recently intrigued with the Government Servants' Rules of Service. It seems that India's Prime Minister did not find much which was to his liking in them. He said that when once a man is taken into service there was no provision to get rid of him even if he was found incompetent. The promotions went on without let or hindrance. Nehru had also made a reference to this sorry state of affairs in his report to the A.-I.C.C. at Bangalore.

Now comes the Gorwala Report on Public Administration. Gorwala wants all officers of the Government to be above suspicion like Caesar's wife. He would insist on standards of integrity, implicit and explicit— not only reality of integrity but also demonstrable appearance of integrity. He wants the reorganisation of the service so as to ensure greater speed, effectiveness and responsiveness, 'inter alia' by arranging proper training for short as well as long periods and planning recruitment of long-term scheme.

Mr. Gorwala says: "When a strong aroma of corruption has gathered round an officer, very rarely will it be wrong to investigate his actions, his financial position and the financial position of such of his relatives and close friends as seem to have acquired a somewhat large share of good things of the world. No such officer should in any case be kept in a position of responsibility or position".

Mr. Gorwala endorses the suggestion that the onus of proving that such an officer was not guilty would fall upon him.

Proceeding Mr. Gorwala says that in the present state of our laws it may not be possible to hang influential blackmarketeers and tax-evaders from lamposts but IT IS CERTAINLY WITHIN THE MINISTER'S CAPACITY NOT TO CONSUL THEM, TO SHOW THEM NO FAVOURS, TO AVOID HAVING SOCIAL CONTACT WITH THEM, TO REFUSE TO MAKE SPEECHES AT GATHERINGS WHERE THEY TAKE A LEADING PART OR TO ACCEPT PURSES FROM THEM.

Gorwala has also suggested that elder statesmen should be appointed as ministers without portfolio and with their senior most officials as secretaries should devote full time and attention to the problems of their departments.

It is now to be seen how much of this report, which Gorwala submitted to the Planning Commission, will be effectively put into action

Rail Strike

Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, General Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, has roundly condemned the Socialist leadership of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for their strike-threat on the dearness allowance issue, especially at this juncture. He charges that the leaders are more concerned about their own prestige than the well-being of the railwaymen. He says that the A.I.R.F. leaders' raising the dearness allowance issue at this stage is really funny. He asks if the Pay Commission's recommendations were so sacrosanct why these same leaders deviated from the principle laid down by it in 1949 when the nation's finances were in a sounder position.

Mr. V. V. Giri, a former President of the A.I.R.F., has also counselled a compromise solution. In the matter of dearness allowance, he said, in view of the financial position of the Government, the railwaymen "cannot claim their pound of flesh even if they are entitled to it; and there is much room for compromise."

Bombay Bank Employees' Federation has recommended to the A.I.B.E. Federation that they should fall in line with the Railwaymen on August 27 unless the Prime Minister intervenes in the dispute with their managements.

How Does He Do It?

Once Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher said that he did not know how to make both ends meet as at the end of the first four days of the month—or was it ten days? —he was financially broke! This was in connection with the demands of the primary teachers, who, as he is the Education Minister also are his proteges.

But from Nakatianganj of the Oudh-Tirhut Railway comes the story of a station master—N. N. Roy. For seventy-four months Roy has not accepted his pay as a protest against the failure of the authorities to bring the salaries of station masters on that railway in line with those of the station masters on other state-owned railways, when the former was taken over from company management. He says that Mr. G. A. Rowlerson, the General Manager, who too had refused to accept his salary for three months on the same grounds, secured the advantage for himself and his salary for three months on the same grounds, secured the advantage for himself and his salary was increased to the State railways' level.

BUT WHAT ONE WONDERS AT IS HOW DOES THIS RAILWAY STATION MASTER WHO MAY BE UNDER JAI PRAKASH'S ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION — POISED FOR D. A. STRIKE—MANAGE TO KEEP BODY AND SOUL TOGETHER FOR 74 MONTHS WITHOUT SALARY!

An emergent meeting of the station masters and their assistants of the Railway held at Gorakhpur urged Roy to continue his protest against the inadequate pay granted to them.

Mr. N. N. Roy of the Oudh-Tirhut Railway may be able to give some tips to both the primary teachers and Bombay's Chief Minister on how he has been making both ends meet without pay for 74 months. In the meanwhile hurray for Mr. N. N. Roy and the Oudh-Tirhut Railway! Like a ticketless travellers Roy is a salary-less station master for six years!!

Food Front

The drive for popularising non-cereal lunches was blessed by the Civil Supplies Minister of the Bombay Government at the opening of a cafetaria started by the All-India Women's Food Council in the city during the week.

Following the Central Government's assurance of continuing the subsidy for the purpose, the Government of Bombay have come to the conclusion that the recent rise in the prices of imported food grains in the industrial cities of Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Sholapur should not be raised. They have, however, decided to raise the price of wheat by 9.47 percent and of rice by 2.4 percent in the rural areas of the state for which there will be no subsidy from the Centre.

While the Brahmaputra is rising in Assam and threatens widespread floods, the rivers in Bihar have already overflowed causing damage to the crops. Bombay city has so far had rains more than the average, but some parts of Gujarat are crying for rain and the crops are likely to wither away if rains fail for some more days.

Tragedies

According to a report from the President of the Khajauli Thana Congress Committee, a 40-year-old washerwoman of village Beladaura in Madhubani Sub-division of the Darbhanga district in Bihar died of starvation recently. This might be a stray case but the story from Cuttack, the capital of Orissa state, is more callous. The Chief Minister N. K. Chaudhari told the Assembly that the failure of crops last year "badly affected a few villages in the Rayagrada area and when the small stocks of food grains with the people were exhausted

THEY BEGAN TAKING ROOTS, WHICH BEING UNCONGENIAL TO HEALTH, CAUSED ILLNESS AND CONSEQUENTLY THERE WERE A FEW DEATHS."

One wonders what the Government of Orissa, which is suppose to be a surplus province, was doing when the people of the few villages of Rayagrada area were eating uncongenial roots and getting ill TO THE EXTENT OF SUCCUMBING TO DEATH DUE TO STARVATION.

More poignant from the human angle is the suicide that a couple of seers of wheat caused in the village of Birbhanpur in Benares District. It was a Harijan couple —wife 21 and husband three years older. They had reserved two seers of wheat for special occasions like the coming of guests. But one day there were no food grains—except the fatal two seers of RESERVED wheat. The wife insisted on using this tiny hoard for the purpose of their daily bread. But the husband was enraged at the suggestion. The wife took the matter seriously and gave her life falling in front of a railway train. AND TWO DAYS LATER THE HUSBAND'S BODY WAS FOUND HANGING BY A SAREE OF HIS WIFE!

Unity . . .

BEHIND-closed-doors talks among the big guns of the Congress on the unity talks in the organisation and the speculations in the press of the likely outcome have brought forth the final resignations of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain from the Indian Cabinet! This is probably the biggest blow to the organisation of the CONGRESS, which Mr. Nehru, at a meeting at the Central College Pavilion during his visit to Mysore State, said WAS TO HIM GREATER THAN THE COUNTRY ITSELF. Unfortunately the report of the speech does not elaborate this point. Hence there is no way to find out what Mr. Nehru meant by it!

If the cryptic report is correct and Mr. Nehru feels as strongly as is reported to have expressed himself, then the resignation of these two Cabinet colleagues of his, though long since expected, like the death of an incurable patient, must have come like a shock to the Prime Minister of India. AND THEY ARE TWO FEATHERS IN ACHARYA KRIPALANI'S CAP—PROBABLY FEATHERS OF THE MOST FLAMBOYANT COLOURS SO FAR. And Mr. Kripalani was in flying colours when he came to the city this week.

Acharya Kripalani was also self-adulatory enough, though justifiably, when he said that he would not have taken Kidwai Saheb on the Executive of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party if "I was not sure that he would resign his ministership".

Mr. Kripalani has planned a tour of Gujarat and Saurashtra immediately and later will tour the Karnatak to strengthen his party there. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani. It would not be out of place to recall that Mr. Kripalani was for some years the head of the Gujarat Vidya Pith—the Gandhian University of Gujarat—when he was a close associate of Mahatmaji, who had his headquarters then at the Satyagraha Ashram at Sabarmati, three miles away from the Vidyapith.

In the meanwhile news comes trickling from various places of more defections—from rank and file—of Congressmen and the slow but what seems today to be steady strengthening of the hands of the Kripalani Party.

Aruna's Latest

MRS. ARUNA ASAF ALI also is said to be contemplating the starting of a new Party as she is not satisfied with the extent of the Marxian indoctrination of the Socialist Party from which she is a seceder. This party promises to be a good hybrid between the Socialists and the Communists, if one can imagine such an organisation. Here probably those vacillating between the Socialists and the Communists may find a haven, though how the greater number of parties will help the Oppositionists to bag more seats against the Congress in the forthcoming elections is yet to be seen.

In Maharashtra there have been going on confabulations between the Peasants' and Workers' Party and the Communists, who seem to be ready for alignment with the P. and W. Party for the purpose of the ensuing general elections, though one of the secretaries of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee in a speech during a propaganda tour said that he was not worried by these party alignments, as he was sure that the Congaess was certain of coming out victorious in the contest.

Telangana Reds

THE great savant Vinoba Bhave, who showed the "Bhu-daan" way of solution to Telangana land-hunger, is said to have met some of the Communists in the jails during his recent tour of the area. It is said that Vinobaji wanted to have a frank talk with the Reds behind the bars about the necessity or appropriateness of their methods of work in Telangana in connection with the land problem. It is said that the Reds inside the jails left the task of convincing Vinobaji of the appropriateness of their tactics in Telangana to their leaders outside, and hence there has been going on some correspondence between the savant and Mr. S. A. Dange, who is one of the big guns of the Communist Party of India. Speculations with regard to the trends of the correspondence are rife. It remains to be seen whether Vinoba Bhave, the almost sole embodiment of pure and simple Gandhism extant in India today, will be able to divert the Communists from their path of murder, terrorism and pillage which has gone on for the last more than two years in the unfortunate eastern part of the Hyderabad State.

Lifting Children

Does any one believe in charms or charmed things these days?

Ask yourself the question. Probably one calls it old wives' superstition. True. Especially all Europeans have been calling Indians superstitious. It may be because we were till recently people without freedom and any stick is good to beat a slave! So superstitiousness was associated by our erst while rulers with Indians. But if was investigate a little, we can find how many nations are more superstitious than we are. Just for instance if a black cat or for the matter of that any cat, crosses their path while going on any errand or business, how many people can go without the thought of some uncomfortable feeling about the success of their mission? The answer to this question will decide who is superstitious or not. The Scotch, the Irish, the Welsh and take the Britisher and the Yankee — all of them—will yield in this respect. Even the southerners, the Spanish, Italians and the Greek may be no exception.

Take another instance. Thirteen has been considered as an odd number which bodes no good. So also lighting three cigarettes from one match-stick. In all these and in similar instances most of the Western world and what is considered to be the civilised world in modern jargon will stand on the side of superstition and avoid these, if they can.

However, do you believe in charms and charmed things? You may not. But it is reported from Dharwar that a boy was the victim of some mendicants' mischief. The 'bairagis', as they are called, threw some magic ashes on a boy by name Narsinha Sarpali and the boy fell unconscious, and was taken to the police station. Here he went on repeating that he wanted to go to the 'bairagi'. He could not recognise even his own mother! It is said that in the evening he regained consciousness.

There was a recent case where the victim of a confidence-trickster in the city could not remember for some time anything about the past or of himself. This is also the case of amnesia—forgetfulness of the past—supervening the unconscious period following the charm thown by these mischief-makers either for the purpose of defrauding or kindnaping the victims.

Rumours

Some three or four weeks back, Dharwar, Hubli and Belgaum have been experiencing the scare of child-lifting. Stories are going round the primary schools that 800 children are to be gathered together for sacrifice at site where a big dam or bridge is to be built! Who is going to get these 800 children and which is the agency that is building the dam or the bridge they know nothing about. These are scared childrens' stories from the schools. True. But try as you might, so far as the children of the uneducated—who form the majority in primary schools—are concerned, it is very hard for one to disabuse their minds of this silly nonsense.

What all gave rise to these stories is the actual snathching away in the first instance of a girl of about 10 or 11 from Belgaum and her being taken with two other girls on the way to Bangalore by car. This girl from Belgaum, however, after getting out of the stupor that was induced by the drug which she was made to swallow managed to escape and returned as a 'ticket-less' traveller by rail to her place. There were reports of other cases of child-lifting and some of the 'sadhus' or 'bairagis' were rounded up. Some actual cases where kidnappers were caught red-handed were also reported. But it is yet too early to say what is the effect of police vigilance, as cases have been reported again from a district headquarters like Dharwar itself.

The story of the magic "ashes", however, deserves some scientific investigation.

Rebels Both

IN Nepal the rebels under K. I. Singh, who it is reported, has an armed force of 400 are encircled at Tribeni Ghat about eight miles off Bhairawa on the banks of the Gandak river; and the Indian and Nepali troops are tightening the ring round the recalcitrants.

The Working Committe of the Punjab Journalists' Association has directed the Punjab Press Advisory Committee to continue to function as before and not to resign in response to the call of the A.I.N.E.C. This decision was taken in view of the grave situation now facing India in Kashmir

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

LITTLE BIT OF EVERYTHING

Round Off The Hobby With A Sideline

COLLECTORS, due to one thing or other, tend to confine their activities to a particular class of stamps or to restricted groups of countries. This curtailing of interests, is of course, not only very understandable—since scarce one in ten million could be a full fledged collector of issues from the world over—but imperative from the point of view that a Jack of all trades can seldom be master of even one.

But while it is perfectly in order to concentrate on—say—the British West Indian Islands or specialise in Abyssinia or in a single classic issue, it does spoil much of the fun of collecting if one is so cribbed and confined that one rejects off-hand everything outside of these self-imposed limits.

In the very nature of things it is bound to happen that certain groups of stamps excite nothing but antipathy in a particular individual. To take an example: the Indian Native States, while they do have a following, are, to the general body of collectors nothing but plain "horrors". The individual who appreciates fine workmanship had better look elsewhere — for no amount of effort or of propaganda is going to make him cotton on to what is repugnant to his very nature.

In direct opposition to this kind of person is the one who abhors what one might term "prettiness". Many serious collectors have a very real—and quite justified — distaste for brilliantly produced labels that are aimed only at the collector. But while extremes should be avoided, the happy mean can often give one great pleasure. For it must be realised that along with stamps with a charity surcharge ten times the postal value are others just as beautiful which carry no surcharge whatever.

Belgian "Orvals"

Good examples are furnished by the stamps of Belgihm and of Leichtenstein. Belgium, in order to rebuild Orval Abbey issued a set of beautiful stamps in 1928. Collectors were quite interested in them, but, as often happens with a series that is the first of its kind, did not buy them till it was too late. The result was that the first Orval set—and the next of 1929—shot up in price. The Belgians, realising that here was a chance of making easy money, took full advantage of the situation and began issuing the "Orval" series as fast as it possibly could.

Of course it was he familiar story of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. If these eccentricties of ten thousand percent surcharges had been confined to this one series, collectors might perhaps have been inclined to view the matter leniently.

But Belgium added the St Martins to the Orvals, produced the "Rubens" labels and generally went on as if stamps were merely articles of adornment for the albums of collectors, completely ignoring the fact that a "stamp" is first and foremost a certificate that postage has been prepaid.

Leichtenstein, which at one period looked like following in the wake of Belgium, woke up just in time. And her latest productions, while they DO carry a surcharge, are inexpensive affairs and have no attrociously limited postal validity like certain of the Belgian sets.

This tiny principality of Leichtenstein, the bulk of whose revenue is derived from stamps, changes its definative series every now and then. And while collectors do, occasionally, get tired of having to dig into their pockets, they console themselves with the thought that they do not have to dig very deep, that the stamps are beautifully and distinctively produced, that they are not extremely restricted, and that the catalogues will at least list them.

Pick And Choose

Now let us take the instance of the collector who likes pictorials but shies off them because of countries like Belgium: he has the remedy in his own hands. He can very easily eliminate every country with a "shady" reputation and still have such a wealth of material of this class available that not a lifetime would suffice in getting it together.

If this collector had started taking even half the pictorials issued since the mid-thirties, he would by now have amassed several thousands. Even if he took only a very few countries, he would have had some of the brilliantly produced stamps of Austria, of Hungary, of Holland and Germany and a dozen others..

He will also be able to understand just WHY there is so great an appeal in the India 1854 issues and in the old German and Italian States and in the hundred and one classic stamps which are an adult and serious collector's idea of heaven.

I am writing this article because a friend, after reading some of my previous notes, jumped to the conclusion that I was dead against pictorials and believed that no one should collect anything but classics. I have never made this statement. What I HAVE said, and I say it again, is that collectors—especially beginners—should never restrict their field to an extent that they are ignorant of everything except their own narrow interests, which, in the very nature of things, must tend more towards pictorial issues.

And, in order to see things in their proper light, it is far better for a collector to start off with stamps issued for purely postal purposes, and then work down to modern pictorials. A beginner is not always going to remain a beginner. Sooner or later a time will come when he will ask himself "What is this 'Penny Black' I keep hearing about?", and if he has worked his way into the hobby from the ground up, he will be able to find an answer to his question himself.

But even though a man may be a world authority on the stamps of one country, there is nothing inherently impossible in his going in for Liberian zoological stamps or dabbling in the costumes worn by Austrian women. Some doctors go in for stamps portraying scenes and individuals connected with their profession—and there are dozens Cardinal Spellman, an ardent collector of stamps connected with religion, can never be short of material—for there are several hundred stamps connected with this particular theme.

Moderns Lucky

It must be remembered that the modern collector is in a much happier position as regards the choice of material than his brother was fifty years ago. The charge that "stamps are as dull as ditchwater" could possibly have been made then; it is absurd to make it now. This is proved by the composition of the various packets that are the backbone of the juvenile trade.

In a packet of 1000 different stamps, there were formerly about 800 avowedly dreary "fillers", perhaps a hundred passably attractive ones, and the balance interesting one way or other. A glut of German inflation provisionals and Dutch numeral issues often made aesthetic souls give up the hobby in disgust. Even the beauty of simplicity—the type of beauty the older stamps possess—is not readily apparent to the beginner. And the "inflations" are admittedly dull and monotonous to one seeing them for the first time.

But the modern "monster" packet, while it still contains a proportion of dull items, is plentifully garnished with highly coloured and attractively produced stamps which take an instant hold on the youngster's heart. And what applies to "whole world packets" is just as true of "single country collections."

My selection is a purely arbitrary one, but I think that the following material would lay the foundation for a lasting interest in stamps.

500 or 1000 different, whole world.

200 or 300 different Hungary.

100 different Austria.

100 different Germany.

100 different Scandinavian countries.

Smaller selections of France, Holland, Belgium etc.

100 or 200 different large pictorials (whole world).

Good Start

There is bound to be a certain amount of duplication in this lot, but the cost will be moderate and the type of material will include stamps of all kinds, from items almost a century old to the latest collector-produced pictorials. I have deliberately given prominence to European stamps for two reasons. Firstly they are, on the average, cheaper than those from the rest of the world. Secondly, they are usually better produced. The selection given above can be suitably amended to suit individual pockets and preferences and the good are obtainable in any stamp dealer's.

The advantage of this type of beginning is that by the time he comes to a fairly advanced stage, the collector will have a definite idea which way his interests lie. He will be able to branch off into "subject collecting" or restrict himself to a particular group at will. What is more important is that he will have become familiar with all classes of philatelic material and will be in a position to make a proper decision on his own.

NEW MONACO "HOLY YEARS"

De La Rue Exhibit

All art, as Croce has somewhere written, must take into account the person for whom it is produced. This is one of the reasons why painters, sculptors and photographers hold frequent exhibitions to place their products before the public. But one class of craftsman has always suffered comparative neglect —the designer and the engraver of postage stamps. Some time ago the famous firm of Courvoisier—printers of the Indian Gandhi Memorial issues — held an exhibition showing their finished product and the various phases of its manufacture.

Now De La Rue and Co., renowned the world over as the printers of some outstanding stamps, are holding a private exhibition in London. The exhibition is not confined to stamps, although, considering the frequency of their orders in this line, stamps DO occupy a place of honour, Banknotes, playing cards (to the general public the name of the firm is more famous for its fine playing cards than for its stamps!) and various other odds and ends make up the exhibits.

Along with examples of stamps down the ages, there is a great deal of material by way of plate proofs, original dies etc., and the exhibition brings one right up to date, one of the exhibits being of the new Sudan set which is not yet on sale. This set, incidentally, is the work of Meronti, the engraver of the firm. And what is the opinion of the experts on design? A rather surprising choice for the best design—this is the opinion of members of De La Rue's — is the 1939 set of Venezuela, issued in honour of the centenary of the death of Dr. Cristobal Mendoza. These stamps also happen to be the work Meronti.

Four Years Of Pakistan

IN commemoration of the Fourth Anniversary of the Establishment of the State of Pakistan, a set of eight stamps is to be issued on 14th August 1951. The stamps, advance illustrations of which look extremely good, have been designed by the famous Pakistani artist Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Chugtai.

The colours for the various stamps have been chosen by the Ministry of Communications, Pakistan, and the printing work has been entrusted to the famous house of De La Rue's London, who are producing the stamps in single colours by the direct plate process.

The 2½ as. and the 3½ as. denominations depict a vase and a plate surrounded by leaf motif. Ceramics is one of the traditional Muslim arts, and glazed pottery has long been one of the chief industries in this part of the world. The symmetrical design employed on these particular values is fully representative of Muslim art in general, and the stamps are being issued because there is a great desire in Pakistan to revive the art that made so great a contribution to Muslim culture. The 2½ as. is in red, the 3½ as. in blue.

The 3 as value is for use on inland, and the 12 as. on foreign Air Mails. The design is a departure from the traditional Muslim themes used for the other stamps, and shows an aeroplane and an ancient hour glass symbolishing the saving of time and space made possible by modern methods of aerial transport. The 3 as is printed in deep red, the 12 as in deep greenish blue.

The 4 as and 6 as values again revert to traditional designs, the main theme here being the leaf pattern that has been used in Muslim countries down the centuries in architecture. Chugtai is one of the leading exponents of the Sarenic mode of art and the craftsmanship that he has brought to bear in his design for this particular stamp is quite outstanding. "Leafy green" has been chosen for the 4 as. and "autumn brown" for the 6as.

The arch, as a feature of architectural work, reached its highest peak in the Muslim countries, and is not only one of the standard features of Muslim architecture but is symbolic of all that is best in that form. From the arch used as the central design of the 8 as and 10 as stamps, there is suspended a lamp of a shape familiar throughout the Muslim world. This symbolises the lamp of learning. The colours are dark brown for the 8 as and purple for the 10 as.

OBEY THE COMMANDMENT

Sweden, at the end of last month, fell in line with its latest labour laws and severely restricted postal traffic on the Sabbath. In order, however, to cause the minimum inconvenience, especially to those in need of urgent news channels, the press was exempted from the operations of the laws. A new class of postal matter—called the "S" mail— was introduced. Reporters, news agencies and the like were privileged to use the facilities of this mail.

In order to save the sorters extra trouble, special labels, similar to airmail and express labels, were provided for these special letters, and the rate for the service was the same as for urgent matter. There was a somewhat similar scheme in existence in Belgium a half century and more ago, and collectors are familiar with the little detachable tab on certain issues of the period. These tabs were marked "do not deliver on Sundays", in French and Flemish.

If the chap who wrote the letter was in a hurry—or just did not bother about the Sabbath! — he tore the tab off, while letters with the stamps bearing the slogan were held over till the following day. Just for the book, India foresatalled Sweden some time ago when postal deliveries were cancelled on Sundays.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Pakistan National, Hindu by Faith, Age 38 years, Permanent Railway servant on Rs. 600/- p.m. Desirous of making an Ideal Home; invites correspondence from a girl of self-confidence or parents giving full particulars of Age, Education, Faith and General outlook on life. Nationality and Faith no bar. Jagdishrai Khullar, 128-C, Model Town. Lahore.

(607)

WANTED AGENTS

Agents for Name plates and Embossers on commission. Margaret Mart, Achal, Aligarh.

(2689)

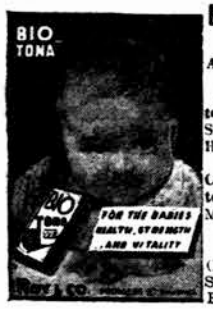
MACHINERY FOR SALE

'Wilson' Horizontal slow speed, cold start, crude oil engines world famous since 50 years 10 to 100 H.P. usually stocked. Most rigid durable economical and will last 30 years. Retail and wholesale prices moderate. Sole Agents Dinshaw 105 Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

(606)

Famous English Melaren 33/44 B.H.P. Diesel Oil Engines best suited to agriculture and water pumping purposes going cheap contact Kawal Corporation Ltd., Ilaco House, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay, 1.

(620)



BIO-TONA

A boon for Babies to make Stout and Healthy. from Cradle to Youth. Messrs.: ROY & CO. (Princess Street, Bombay 2).

ENGINEERING SERVICE STRIKE

Secretary Arrested

DACCA, July 21 (UPI): The Secretary of the East Bengal Subordinate Engineering Service, Mr. Nuruzzaman has been arrested under the East Bengal Public Services (Maintenance) Ordinance.

The Government of East Bengal have decided to dismiss four "ring" leaders who organised the strike of the Subordinate Engineering Service. The residence of the five other members of the subordinate engineering service were also searched by the police but no arrest was made.

The staff of the subordinate engineering service are nod on a province-wide strike demanding a better pay scale.

Reds' Leader Shot Dead

SINGAPORE, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Communist terrorist leader Si Toh Chun, wanted for eight brutal killings, was shot dead today by security forces in his jungle hideout near Seremban south-west Malaya.

Three weeks ago he tied an old woman to a tree and slit her throat. Si had 10,000 Malayan dollars on his head.

CAIRO: Maulana Abdullah Misri, one of India's prominent Ulemas, is on a visit to Egypt on an unofficial mission of goodwill on behalf of the Jamait-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, of which he is a founder-member and one-time secretary.

City Businessman Arrested On Cheating Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Jafferbhai, a city businessman and the son of the prominent Congressman and trade-union leader Mr. Abidali Jafferbhai was arrested by the police on a charge of cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 3,12,000. He was produced today before Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, who ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. 30,000.

Along with him was arrested his canvasser Mr. T. R. Pai on a similar charge. He too was bailed out by the same Magistrate in a sum of like amount.

The police told the Magistrate that Jafferbhai had represented to a prominent businessman of Madras that he had a large stock of caustic soda, out of which he could supply 300 tons to the latter. Accordingly, a bargain was struck in consequence of which, Jafferbhai had obtained from his purchaser a sum of Rs. 3,12,000, in three instalments. He, however, failed to give delivery of the goods.

Mr. H. P. Desai appeared on behalf of the complainant.

Illicit Liquor Seized: Five Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Five persons were arrested by the police yesterday for the contravention of the Prohibition Act. They were all enlarged on bail by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court today.

Santaram Sakharam Surve, his wife Tarabai and his brother Dwarkanath were found in possession of eight drams of illicit liquor. Vasant Dattatriya who was arrested at Dhobiwadi was found in possession of 20 drams of illicit liquor. From Gaffar Mustafa, who was arrested in a different place, the police seized eight drams of foreign liquor

Shepherd Gets Fatal Injuries In Scuffle

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sukhdev Lakha, a shepherd was grazing his cattle in an open maidan at Wadala. Some tenants residing nearby took objection to this. Sukhdev challenged them, with the result that a scuffle ensued in which the shepherd was badly injured.

He was removed to a hospital where he later succumbed to his injuries His body was removed to the morgue for 'post mortem'.

The police have arrested one A. D. Michael in this connection.

Grain Merchants Arrested

JUBBULPORE, July 21 (PTI): Four grain merchants were arrested here yesterday for alleged irregular entries about allotment of rice from the Government godown. The arrested persons were later produced before a magistrate and released on bail.

WELFARE TRUST FUND FOR LABOUR?

BOMBAY, July 21: Industrialists and other employers in India will be asked to create a Welfare Trust Fund on a statutory basis in each establishment if there was general agreement on the question between various State Governments, employers and Labour, it was learnt here.

This question has been given top priority in the agenda for the Government-sponsored Indian Labour Conference, which will be held at Delhi in the middle of August.

The question of guaranteed wages in Iron and Steel Industry will also be discussed by the conference.

Pistol Goes Off: Woman Hospitalised

STAMBAUGH, Michigan, July 21 (UPA): Mrs. M. Hall, 56, was hospitalized Friday when a pistol she carried in her brassiere discharged accidentally.

Mrs. Hall said she packed a pistol in her brassiere all the time to shoot porcupines which she said, were running her flowers.

The gun was a 20 calibre target pistol.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

Who Can Object To Restoration

NEW DELHI, July 21 (PTI):—A point of law defining the "competency" of an "objector" to the restoration of evacuee property to an evacuee was disposed of today by the Custodian of Evacuee Properties, Delhi, Mr. Uma Shankar Dixit.

The question arose when an application from Mohd Din Chhatriwala for the restoration of his property, worth about Rs. 60 lakhs, came up for disposal along with a certificate by the Central Government before the Custodian.

Thirty persons including some of the tenants of the property opposed restoration on the ground that they as lessees had interest in it.

Mr. Dixit, after hearing both parties held that only a person directly interested in the ownership of a property was competent to object to restoration to the applicant. The lessees were not covered by the Evacuee Properties Act of India. As their interests were perfectly protected even if ownership of the property had been restored to the applicant.

He dismissed all thirty petitions objecting to the restoration.

SHARK LIVER OIL PRODUCTS

Supply To Charitable Institutions

BOMBAY, Saturday: The maximum limit of the annual expenditure incurred by the Government on the supply of Shark Liver Oil products or its concentrates at half the fixed prices to bonafide charitable institutions in Bombay State, has been increased to Rs. 5,000 Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,600 is reserved for indents from the Bombay Mothers and Children Welfare Society. Earlier, the Government used to spend up to Rs. 3,000 annually on this account.

Latest From Formosa

TAIPEH (Formosa), July 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese Nationalist Prime Minister General Chen Cheng has asked Foreign Minister George Yeh to continue in his post.

Yeh had tendered his resignation because of the Nationalist Government's failure to be included among the signatories of the Japanese Peace Treaty.

Prime Minister Chen also tendered his resignation on this issue but was asked to remain by President Chiang Kai-Shek.

More Exodus From East Bengal

NEW DELHI, July 21 (PTI): More Muslims and more Hindus arrived in West Bengal from East Bengal than the number who moved in the opposite direction during the week ended July 9-15, according to the latest official figures.

The net excess of Hindus who crossed the frontier from East Bengal was about 6,500 and the net excess of Muslims who came to West Bengal from East Bengal was about 450.

Ceylon Indian Leader Dead

COLOMBO, July 21 (PTI): Chevalier Dewan Bahadur I. Pereira, founder-member of the Ceylon Indian Congress died here today. He was ailing for three months from heart trouble. Dewan Bahadur Pereira was elected members to the old Legislative Council (1924-31) and was nominated member in the last State Council (1931-47).

Surat Protest

SURAT, July 21, (PTI): Tobacco merchants from all over Surat town and district have decided not to pay increased tobacco duty to Government for the period between March 1 and April 2 of this year.

They have also decided not to take delivery of tobacco from the Government-controlled warehouses if the Government took any action against any of the merchants not paying duty.

At a meeting of tobacco merchants held on Thursday it was pointed out that Government never notified after the budget proposals that they would give retrospective effect to the new tax on tobacco. As a result, it was stated, tobacco merchants from all over the district had sold nearly four lakhs lbs. of tobacco on the basis of the lower rate of duty While the merchants could not recover the duty from consumers they would be forced in all to pay about one and half lakhs Rupees as difference between the two tox rates.

Hartal In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, July 21, (PTI): All the local Mahajans and trade associations have decided to observe a hartal today in observance of 'anti-Control' day.

PETAIN'S CONDITION SERIOUS

ILE DYEU (Southern France), July 21 (PTI-Reuter): The health of ex-Marshal Philippe Petain has worsened in the last 24 hours according to sources close to the hospital staff here who are looking after the 95-year-old prisoner.

The army doctor looking after the ex-Marshal called on Madame Petain this morning to warn her to her husband's serious condition, it was learned.

REBEL FORCES' THREAT TO 2 NEPAL TOWNS

KHATMANDU, July 21 (PTI): Dr. K. I. Singh's forces were attempting to develop a two-pronged threat to Palpa, headquarters of the district with the same name and Butuwal town in West Nepal, a Home Ministry spokesman said here this evening.

Some of the rebel forces of unknown strength had been sighted yesterday in a village about seven miles west of Palpa, according to official reports reaching here.

Palpa is about 30 miles north-east of Bhairawa and Butuwal thirteen miles east.

MacDonald Approves India's Attitude

SINGAPORE, July 21 (PTI):—United Kingdom's Commissioner-General in South-east Asia, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, said today that the "essence of Indian attitude towards world affairs is a positive creative approach."

Mr. MacDonald, who was opening the Indian Association's Club House in Singapore, added that the Indian community in Malaya were staunch supporters of all efforts to maintain order and safeguard peace.

Goods Train Derailed

SURAT, July 21 (PTI): Seven wagons and a break van of goods train were derailed between Dondaicha and Pinkheda on the Tapti Valley Railway this morning.

The train leaving from Surat this evening will run upto Nandurbar.

Further details are lacking

Goenka For New York

LONDON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Bhagwandas Goenka of the Indian Express group of papers and Mrs. Goenka left here today for New York by sea. They are expected to spend about a fortnight in the United States before returning to India.

RED DETENUS INTERVIEWED

HYDERABAD, July 21 (PTI): Communist leaders, Muzaffar Ahmad, Jyoti Basu and A. K. Gopalan had an interview today with top-ranking state Communist leaders, now in detention in Hyderabad Jail.

They are Messrs. Maqdoom Mohideen, Yella Reddi, Chowdhri, Dr. Rajbahadur Gowda and others.

The interview lasted more than two hours. It is understood they reviewed the situation in Telengana and discussed the terms for a settlement with the Government.

Mr. Jyoti Basul told the PTI that they would be seeing their "comrades" in jail again tomorrow.

Maulana Abdullah Misri, one of India's promient Ulemas, is on a visit to Egypt on an unofficial mission of goodwill on behalf of the Jamait-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, of which he is a founder-member and one-time secretary.

SECUNDERABAD BAN ON MEETINGS

HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 21 (PTI): The District Magistrate of Secunderabad, has banned public meetings and assembly of more than five persons in Secunderabad city for a period of seven days from today.

Consequently, the public meeting which was to have been addressed by Messrs. Jyoti Basu Muzaffar Ahmad and A. K. Gopalan this evening in Secunderabad has been abandoned.

A Government spokesman explained that as the Communist Party was banned in the State Government could not allow any public meetings organised under the auspices of that party.

Socialists Want Unfettered Elections In India

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 21 (PTI): The Hyderabad State Socialist Party which concluded its three-day annual convention here today passed a resolution asking the Government and the party in power to create early conditions favourable for "free and unfettered" elections in the country. Mr. Mahadeve Singh, Chairman of the Party presided.

Why Khedut Sangh Backs Praja Party

NAVSARI, July 21 (PTI): Mr. Pragjibhai Desai, President of the Gujarat Khedut Sangh, in a statement on the Sangh's decision to support the Praja Party, said: "There was no other go for the farmers except helping to remove the present regime that has disrupted their life. The Sangh will support any policy that helped the co-ordination of all classes connected with agriculture and thus the all-round development of the village."

They Join Aruna's Party

NEW DELHI, July 21 (PTI):—Seventeen members of the Delhi Socialist Party resigned their membership of the party today and formed a unit of the Left Socialist Group in the capital.

With the exception of one, the dissidents come from the ranks of the local Textile Labour.

They took the decision to leave the party at a meeting here yesterday, presided over by the Left Socialist Group leader, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali.

Protection From Earthquake

NEW DELHI, July 21.

Measures for the permanent protection of the towns of Dibrugarh and Sadiya and for the control of rivers adversely affected by the Assam earthquake of August 1950, are among the recommendations made in the report submitted to the Government of India by the Advisory Committee for the reconnaissance of the earthquake and flood affected areas in north-east Assam.

For permanent protection of Dibrugarh town, the Committee has endorsed the proposal of the C.W.P.C. to provide stone revetment of the river bank at a cost of about Rs. 60 lakhs.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

CHARLES BOYER, the veteran Hollywood actor, will play the part of Pt. Nehru in the proposed film on the life of Mahatma Gandhi.

Despite his screen laurels, Charles Boyer will find it a hard job. He will have to stand on his head.

★ ★

Britain is against ties with Franco, says a newspaper headline.

That explains the tie between England and America.

★ ★

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain has announced a three-week fast to atone for his carelessness in relying on the oral promise of Mr. Kidwai who has subsequently repudiated it.

Now that Mr. Kidwai has resigned from the Cabinet and joined Kripalani, with whose party the Socialists are in grand alliance, Mr. Jai Prakash should call off the fast.

★ ★

By his belated resignation Mr. Kidwai has released himself from the oral obligations to Mr. Jai Prakash and has indirectly indemnified him from the need for a "self-corrective" ordeal. If Mr. Jai Prakash persists in his course of action, it will only mean that he wants the new minister to pay for the sins of Mr. Kidwai.

★ ★

Dr. Serge Voronoff, the Russian endocrinologist and author of the startling glandular treatment is laid up with heart trouble. Madras and Utterpradesh will be glad to spare their surplus monkeys, if they can help the doctor in distress

★ ★

Comrade A. K. Gopalan says that the Telangana problem is mainly agrarian in character. The Government also agrees with his view. That is why it wants to weed out the foreign elements and restore the land to the sons of the soil

★ ★

Shanti, Nehru's gift elephant to Berlin Zoo staged one-day strike on July 12.

Evidently, Lala Deshbandhu Gupta's instructions did not reach there in time.

★ ★

Mr. K. Rama Rao describes the journalist as "the ministrel, missionary and the minister par excellence of enlightened democracy".

Thanks for the compliment. But why indent us by 3 ems?

★ ★

He says that journalism is 90 per cent perspiration and 10 per cent inspiration.

Why not leave a fair margin for aspiration?

★ ★

If you can make atom bombs in a laboratory, you can also make journalists in a school" says this Nestor of Journalism.

He probably thinks that the Fourth Estate is an amalgam of fissionable materials Just like him

★ ★

Mr. L. G. Thatte has requested the Hindu Mahasabha to entrust him with its mission of opposing Pt. Nehru in general elections.

Thatte wants a constituency and a purse to boot. As a professional black-flagger, he is sure to choose black flag as his symbol

★ ★

"How is it possible for me to remain in the Cabinet and at the same time speak against the misrule of the Congress and fight the election?" asks Mr. Kidwai.

It is not easy to fool the electorate. A few months of political free lancing cannot whitewash his past. He probably mistakes the ballot box for a post box.

★ ★

According to U.P.A., the U.S. copper quota for India will be cut drastically if there is any indication that the metal may be used for war with Pakistan.

Is this war of nerves against India or most-favoured-nation treatment to Pakistan?

★ ★

It is a week of crisis everywhere. Harriman's oil mission has proved futile. Pakistan is concentrating forces both on Kashmir and Security Council front. Attlee is faced with a full-fledged crisis in Anglo-American relations. Sgr. De Gasperi and his cabinet have resigned in Italy, to be followed by Kidwai and Jain in India. Many flare-ups follow one cease-fire.

★ ★

Thus runs the Congress election manifesto:

"An essential part of education should be an appreciation of and devotion to truth and beauty in their various forms. Art and literature, music and drama, singing and dancing should be encouraged."

This is the first time that the cultural mission of India is proclaimed in the election manifesto. From time immemorial, India has been an exporter of art, culture and religion. We gave Buddhism to China and the Far East. Over a thousand years ago, a vast Hindu empire extended from the Bay of Bengal to the China Sea, and the islands of Sumatra, Java and Bali were called "Greater India". Angkor of Cambodia and Borabodur in Java are the "Greater India" editions of Indian temples of Somnath, Kajuraho, Tanjore and Belur. Ramayana culture is still alive in the murals of Java and frescoes of Bali During the Asokan period, India sent Buddhist missionaries to all Asiatic countries, including Turkey and China. So it is natural that Indians should aspire to turn our Democratic Republic into a republic of art and letters

★ ★

Pandit Nehru commending the Congress manifesto to the nation said that the inclusion of art, literature, music and dancing was deliberate, and regretted that appreciation of beauty and culture had gone down very much in India. The reason for the decline and downfall of arts is primarily the foreign rule, which systematically suppressed national art and exalted foreign models. But even after the British quitted India, the progress of arts and aesthetics is not very imposing. Freedom of the country has supplied one preponderating advantage, but still the proper climate is not there for the culture of art. Something seems to be missing somewhere.

★ ★

In one sense, the advent of freedom marked a parting of the ways in the world of art, as much as it did in politics and economics. The pageant of Princely India vanished and hence the Durbar musicians and court artistes became the orphans of the storm. At the same time it has thrown the flood-gates open to self-styled "people's artistes" who exploit the field, decrying the so-called Darbari and bourgeois art exponents. The motivating ideology of the latter class is an open book and they are a type of "art adventurers" who are out to dump their cheap-jacks and nick-nacks in the name of art. They have no technique of their own, but have improvised a "cocktail" out of Indian and Western types, sometimes of an incongruous nature.

★ ★

In the field of dance, they are self-styled ballet composers, whose rendering requires radio commentary to bring home what they do on the stage. In cinema, they produce what they term "song hits", a pattern of sound explosives by compounding Western harmony with Eastern melody. Their drama is blatant working class propaganda, a caricature of life with exaggerated exhibitionism. These are catching the eyes and ears of the high ups in Delhi. It is a significant commentary that at art festivals, music and dance conferences which have become a feature of Delhi life, veterans and life-time devotees of the art are conspicuous by their absence and "art-mongers" easily win official confidence and ministerial plaudits. In this climate, Indian arts cannot thrive and reach their full stature.

★ ★

The question naturally arises how the citadel of classic arts of music and dance with centuries of tradition and marvellous technique falls easily at the first onslaught of new-comers, even without a show of fight It is true that their protective wings of the temple and courts have been clipped in the new order But do arts require perpetual protection and cannot they stand on their own legs? Have they not taken roots in the heart and mind of the people, despite centuries of sway? Is it not possible for classical artistes to organise themselves, defend and enrich their art?

★ ★

Classical music has centuries of unbroken traditions behind it. A galaxy of composers like Surdas, Tansen Adarang and Sadarang in Hindustani music and Thyagaraja and Deekshitar in Karnataki music have left us a rich legacy. The Drupad and Khyal of the Hindustani school, Kirtans and Pallavi compositions of the Karnataki school exhibit a rare and rich variety of technique, unparalleled in music developments of other countries. Even in light music we have devotional Bhajans of Meera, glamorous Thumri and Gazals in Hindustani music and prototypes like Chindus, Padams and Javalis in Karnataki school. Another noteworthy feature is that musical styles are integrated with dance technique and are supplementary and complementary to each other. The poetry of a musical piece and its lyrical touches are sung in different octaves and tonal shades by musicians, while the same is spectacularly rendered with all colour and gaiety by the dancers. The classic dances of Kathak, Kathakali, Bharat Natya and Manipuri have themselves a rich literature on the building of the "body beautiful" and various dance movements and symbolic representation. With all these art armaments, including secret weapons, why should classic veterans develop jitters at the invasion of the so-called "interlopers and retailers of the arts?"

★ ★

The explanation is simple Most of the present day Ustads are able executants and not exponents of the arts Being uneducated in the literary sense they are not well versed with the spirit of codes and manuals governing the art, which the old master-composers have left them. Their final appeal is their "Gharana' or school of their Guru, and they cannot explain the rationale of their technique and adapt it to changing circumstances. In most cases, they slur over the poetry of the composers which is really appealing to the common man and indulge in vocal acrobatics and fireworks which scare away the layman. Unless the poetry of the composers is restored to its exalted place and its moods and modes are rendered in right musical scale, with appropriate nuances, they will not be able to capture the mind of the common man. In their handling, the art has degenerated into a vocal craft. The high flown classic technique requires a rich voice and double-lung power for revealing its beauty. Most of the present musicians have neglected voice culture, and there is more of timber than timbre in their intonation. Their music is more tilting than lilting. Just as a Government without mass contact becomes a bureaucracy, most of the classical musicians have become virtuosos and technicians without mass appeal.

★ ★

It is this weakness that "modernists" and new stylists exploit. Being pastmasters in the art of playing to the gallery, they compose a cheap love song jingling with words, set it to a catchy tune, embellish the same with frills and flourishes, engage a voice-donor and make her sing the poetical piece with emphasis and emotion and end the same in a cascade of crescendoes. The folk language appeals, the emphasis works up the emotion and the soft touches alternating with top flights and ending in mid air creates an illusion and draws plaudits from the crowds. Songs of this type form a seven days' wonder, and to some extent, they are their own elegies. Music development is not without its paradoxes

A nation which found itself in the soul-stirring songs of Surdas and lost itself in the elemental melodies of Tansen now promises playbacks and ghost voices. This is a challenge to all art lovers of Free India.

★ ★

If the nation is to imbibe the love of truth and beauty as adumbrated in the Congress election manifesto, there should be a keen sense of awareness that we are a free people. The "new stylists" should take pride and enlarge the Indian content of the art, instead of cheaply imitating foreign models without rhyme or context. India is a vast treasure house of arts which still lie unexplored, and the modernists can well try their hand in that direction.

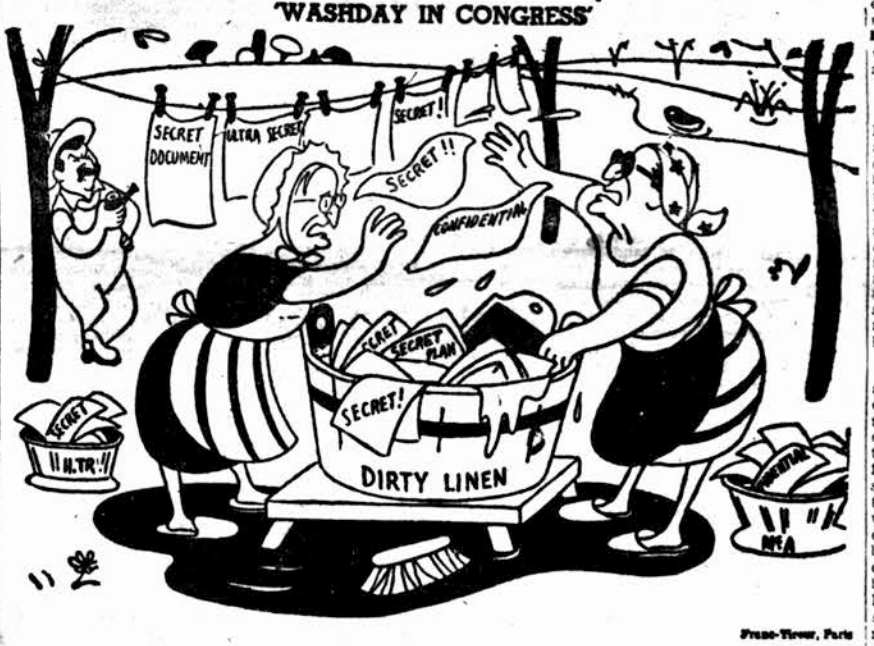
★

If the dilettante is a danger to art, the diehard is equally its enemy. Classicists who think that their art has already reached perfection and needs no further improvement are living in a fool's paradise. The present styles of classical music are themselves products of the revolution which is still on. If they do not keep on moving, they will be left behind They should not close the windows of their mind, but try to absorb all that is relevent in new trends. They should ginger up their styles, make them popular with the people and re-establish the vital link between the musician and the listener State Governments like Bombay have drafted schemes of adult education in music and these plans will remain stillborn unless classical musicians play the game.

★

In this matter the Government of India has also an onerous responsibility. Indian culture and arts like dancing are already on the map of the world. There is a big demand for authentic styles and it should give every encouragement to artists who are repositaries of the art wealth. Without official interference it should try to create proper climate for the full growth of these arts by encouraging co-operation and co-ordination among the artistes. Since Indian arts are not merely ambassadors for securing international goodwill, but also potential earners of foreign currency, proper standards should be evolved and there should be no deviation from it or devaluation of it. The Common Man of Free India has also a responsibility which he cannot shirk, if he values the prestige of his country We are ill-fitted to be heirs of such a rich art legacy unless we know how to husband and develop it. We have to learn to appreciate our arts and need no longer take pride in our ignorance of the same. All cannot be good singers; but all of us can try to be good and discriminating listeners It is here you and I come in

'WASHDAY IN CONGRESS'



Presse-Tirour, Paris

SUPREME COURT WINS BRITAIN'S BIGGEST RACE

Piggot Nearly Causes Upset On Zucchero

SUPREME COURT (Mrs. Vera Lilley) .... First
ZUCCHERO (Mr. George Rolls) .... Second
TANTIEME (Francoi Dupre) .... Third
ASCOT, Berkshire, July 21, (PTI-Reuter).

SUPREME COURT won the Festival of Britain Stakes today the richest prize in the long history of the British turf.

This brown colt, which was left out of all the British classics this season by oversight, triumphed over 18 of the best thoroughbreds in Europe to win the first prize of £25,372 for his owner.

In a driving finish Supreme Court, starting at 100 to nine, beat Mr. George Roll's 100 to eight chance, Zucchero, by threefourth of a length with M. Francois Dupre's French champion Tantieme (seven to two) six lengths away third.

Queen Elizabeth and her daughter Princess Elizabeth were among the record Ascot Saturday crowd who watched this event run over a mile and a half.

Tantieme, best of the six French challengers, just kept Mr. Winston Churchill's gallant grey Colonist two out of a place.

Favourite at 100 to 30 was the runaway Epsom Derby winner Arctic Prince.

The antepost betting on this special Festival event, full title of which was the King George Sixth and Queen Elizabeth Festival of Britain Stakes, had been in full swing since the market opened five weeks ago. The race provided probably the biggest speculative medium of the whole racing season with ten million sterling changing hands on the result.

Supreme Court, brilliantly ridden by Charlie Elliott, took up the running a furlong from home and, staying on well, resisted the late challenge of Zucchero. His time of 2 minutes 29-2/5 seconds broke the course record.

Parentage of the winner which is now expected to make a favourite in stud fees for its owner, is doubtful. He is officially stated to be either Persian Gulf or Precipitation out of Forecourt. Mrs. T. Lilley, a company director and wife of a shoe manufacturer, bought the mare in foal and carrying Supreme Court for 8,000 Guineas.

Later Piggott, the youngest jockey in the race, nearly brought off the greatest triumph of his career on Zucchero, which could have landed a quarter of a million sterling gamble for Zucchero's bookmaker owner.

Arctic Prince could finish no nearer than eighth. He was well placed most of the way, but failed to produce the finishing speed he had shown at Epsom.

Turpin—Robinson Return Bout On September 12

NEW YORK, July 20, (PTI-Reuter): The return middleweight title fight between Randolph Turpin the holder and "Sugar" Ray Robinson will take place at the New York Polo Ground on September 12.

In announcing this International Boxing Club stated that Turpin would arrive in New York on August 20 and Robinson would return from Paris on August 2. Turpin took the title from Robinson by outpointing him in London recently.

Djebellica Wins Irish Oaks

DUBLIN, July 20 (PTI-Reuter): Djebellica, owned by the Comte de Chambure, won the Irish Oaks for France today when she beat the English trained Queen of Sheba, winner of the Irish Thousand Guineas, with Stratonice, the French Oaks winner, third. Queen of Sheba was a five-to-four favourite, Djebellica starting at odds of 4 to 1 and Stratonice 7 to 2.

The race over one mile and a half at the Curragh attracted thirteen runners and Charlie Smirke, the English jockey, flew over specially to ride Djebellica. It was a keen finish with Smirke getting the French filly home by a neck with Stratonice six lengths behind.

JENKINS LOWERS 24 SPEED RECORDS

BONNEVILLE (Salt Flats, Utah), July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. J. Jenkins broke 24 land speed records here yesterday before smoke and fumes drove him from the cockpit of his damaged car.

His car stopped three minutes off a new one hour record ending the long and colourful career for the former Salt City Mayor.

Jenkins crawled from the car, and reiterated that this was his last race.

The 68-year-old driver set out to attempt forty world and American records over the Salt Flats where he first started racing nearly 20 years ago. When he finished he had set up five world unlimited records, seven American unlimited records, five international class 'A' records and seven American class 'A' records.

Among the records he established with his own former figures were: World unlimited and international class 'A' from standing start:

50 KILOMETRES—175.83 miles per hour, 50 miles 185.59 miles per hour, 100 kilometres 187.65 miles per hour, 100 miles 190.63 miles per hour, 200 miles 101.54 miles per hour.

U.S. Win Both Davis Cup Singles Matches

LOUISVILLE (Kentucky), July 20, (PTI-Reuter): The United States won the first two singles matches in the United States versus Japan first round American Zone tie of the Davis Cup today.

Results of the matches played today were: Dick Savitt (U.S.A.) defeated Fumiteria Nakano (Japan) 7-5; 6-3; 6-2. Herb Flam (USA): defeated Kiro Kimamaru (Japan) 7-5; 6-0; 7-5.

Both Americans had easy victories.

It was the first appearance of a Japanese Davis Cup team in the United States in fourteen years.

A hot sun home on the Louisville Boat Club's centre courts when Dick Savitt, Wimbledon champion, began playing against Nakano.

England Beats Australia

FINAL SOCCER TEST

NEW CASTLE, New South Wales, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): England beat Australia by five goals to zero in the fifth and final soccer test here today to make a clean sweep of the series.

The granite like ground and stiff wind made conditions difficult, but the England team showed superiority in all department of the game.

ALL BLACKS BEAT AUSTRALIANS

BRISBANE, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): The New Zealand Rugby Union All Blacks won the third and final test against Australia here today by sixteen points to six.

New Zealand scored two goals and two tries, and Australia two penalty goals.

The All Blacks speed and penetration nonplussed the Australia side.

LOUIS CHALLENGES WALCOTT

CAMDEN (New Jersey), July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Jersey Joe Walcott's manager said last night that Joe Louis has asked him for a first crack at Walcott's world heavyweight title American version.

Felix Bocchicchio, Walcott's manager said Louis telephoned him at Pittsburgh and asked for the fight.

He added: "I told him it was okay with me if it was okay, with the International Boxing Club. I would prefer to give the fight to Louis because Louis gave Walcott two opportunities for the title.

FINAL RUGBY TEST

SYDNEY, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): France beat Australia by 35 points to 14 here today in the Final Rugby League test match to win the series by two matches to one.

Negroes To Take Golf To Court

ATLANTA, July 20 (UPA): Unless Atlanta Municipal Golf courses are opened to Negroes they will take this new anti-segregation fight to the Federal Courts, their attorney said Friday.

The Court action was threatened after four Negroes were refused to play on the Bobby Jones Municipal Course Thursday.

Attorney E. E. Moore, representing the members of the Negro "golf committee" said the City Council will be asked formally to open the courses here to Negroes and if it refuses the case will be taken to the Federal Courts.

Player Sent Off Field

Karnatak Soccer League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Despite the handling of the game in a proper way by Referee M. E. Lobo the match between Jai Bharat and Vidyadaini Sports Club, proved rough and dangerous after the interval when both the teams scored one goal each, late in the evening in the Karnatak Football League played at Oval today.

T. A Thingalaya, the outside left of Jai Bharat F.C. was orederd off the field, about 5 minutes before close of play for deliberately kicking S. R. Shetty the centre forward of Vidyadani S.C. N. G. Puthran scored first for Jai Bharat and S. R. Shetty equalised little later.

Earlier, Staya Vijaya speeding for top honours with two matches in hand in senior section defeated Vijaya Prakash F.C. by 5-0. Scorers were S. T. Suvarna 2. Shama, Annu and Moorthy, while Students Union drew with Kanara Young Footballers in a goalless draw.

Tentative Agenda Before Cricket Board Of Control

BOMBAY, July 21 (PTI).

BESIDES the proposal to suspend the Cricket Championship of India during the M.C.C.'s tour of the country this Winter and the request of Vinoo Mankad, the test all-rounder, to play in India as a professional, several other important issues will come up for discussion before the 22nd annual general meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India to be held on August 5.

Included in the agenda of the meeting are:

(1) To consider a proposal to abandon the School's Cricket tournament for two years in the first instance;

(2) To consider the question of opening a "test cricketers' training camp" at Poona;

(3) To consider the programme of Indian tour of the United Kingdom in 1952 (Summer), visit to India by Pakistan in the Autumn of 1952 and the Indian tour of the West Indians in 1953:

(4) To finalise arrangements for the M.C.C. tour in India this Winter;

(5) To appoint the captain of the Indian team for the five test matches against the M.C.C.;

(6) To elect office-bearers, (a president, five vice-presidents, an honarary secretary and an honorary treasurer).

(7) To elect members to the various sub-Committees and (8) to consider matters relating to "coaching in India."

The Schools' Cricket tournament "is doing no good" according to Mr. A. S. de Mello, President of the Board, who is sponsoring the move to abandon this tournament for two years in the first instance Lack of interest among school authorities, it is learnt caused great difficulties in completing early rounds and semi-finals of this tournament last year and the final was not played.

The "test cricketers' training camp" will aim at providing a panel of about 20 players with organised training and practice at Poona under an imported coach if possible. Lt.-General Maharaj Shri Rajendra Singhji, G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern Command has agreed to place the Rajendra Sin-ghji Institute, Poona, with its ground, pavilions and living rooms, at the disposal of the Board from September 9 to October 1. A statement of expenditure will be placed before the meeting by Mr. de Mello

Th tentative itineraries of the M.C.C. tour of India this Winter, India's visit to England next Summer and Pakistan's visit to India next Autumn will be placed for approval before the Board

The West Indies Cricket authorities are expected to finalise the programme of the Indian teams West Indies tour early in 1953 and communicate it to the Indian Board in time for the meeting.

Next Summer the Indians will play 33 matches, including four tests of five days each, in England. The Indian team will leave for England by air in the third week of April and commence their tour with a three day match against Worcester on May 3, 5 and 6.

Badminton At Bandra

SUBURBAN OPEN TOURNEY STARTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Championships commenced this evenjng at the Bandra Gymkhana Court with the "B" section of the Men's Singles being played.

The following were the results:-

MEN'S SINGLES "B"

A. P. Miranda beat V. Chand 15-4, 15-2; V. Kamath beat R. S. Dalal 15-8, 15-5; S. D. Desai beat N. K. Iyer 15-8, 18-17; C. P. D'Sousa beat N. J. Mehta 15-5, 15-10; Paul M. John w.o. Boon Gee; S. S. Parulekar beat H. V. Mansukhani 15-6, 15-13; D. S. Kumana beat W. J. Franklin 15-12, 15-5; Cathaldo Dias beat M. R. Fialho 15-5, 15-3; N. J. Antia beat R. D. Vimawalla 18-16, 4-15, 18-15; S. G. Pendurkar beat A. J. D'Souza 15-7, 15-9; C. B. Kalappa beat S. Bhargava 15-1, 15-1; M. Pereira beat M. Lalkaka 15-6, 15-7.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

EVENING

4-00 p.m.: P. M. John and Partner vs. Bipin Surti and Miss Muneera Minjee; 4-25 p.m.: M. Chitre and Miss Nalini Talim vs. Boon Gee and Miss T. Iyengar; 4-50 p.m. : M. N. Desai and Partner vs. Vipin Chand and Partner; 5-15 p.m.: S. G. Damle and Miss Tara Dandekar vs. T. B. Shashital and Miss Tehmi Vakeel; 5-40 p.m.: C. K. Menon and Partner vs. Bal Bhagwat and Miss Indu Chandu; 6-30 p.m.: A. G. Kalyanpurkar and Miss Vasumati Oak vs. F. Antia and Miss Ruby Satarawalla; 6-55 p.m.: C. P. Merchant and Miss Mani Antia vs. S. S. Parulekar and Mrs. Rashida Hoosein; 7-20 p.m.: A. Athaide and Mrs. Phyllis Athaide vs. Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Kumana; 7-45 p.m.: Miss K. Rajadhyaksha and Partner vs. C. J. D'Souza and Miss N. Gonsalves; 6-05 p.m.: Gregory Fernandes and Miss R. Kshatriya vs. N. J. Antia and Miss Aloo Pavri.

LEICESTER SCORE 267 ALL OUT

LEICESTER, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Leicestershire won the toss and scored 267 all out in their three-day match against South Africans which began here today, while the visitors replied with 15 for no loss.

The scores were:—

LEICESTERSHIRE (1st Innings)

Lester c and b Van Ryneveld 31; Smithson b Melle 3; Tompkin b Chubb 64; Palmer c Rowan b Tayfield 37; Jackson c and b Tayfield 11; Sargent lbw Melle 3; Berry lbw Chubb 38; Munden c Melle b Chubb 44; Firth c Rowan b Tayfield 3; Wooler run out 19; Sperry not out 0. Extras 4. Total 267.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Melle 21-4-77-2; Chubb 24.3-14-48-3; Tayfield 29-10-55-3; Mann 19-5-44-0; Van Ryneveld 9-0-29-1.

SOUTH AFRICANS (1st Innings)

Rowan not out 9; Endean not out 5. Extra 1. Total (for no loss) 15

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-25 p.m. Goans vs Globe.

5-40 p.m. I.C.I. vs Asbestos (Senior Harwood League second leg)

At the Oval

4 p.m. National vs Hind Bros.

5 p.m. Young India vs Kanara Bros.

6 p.m. Shree Krishna vs Mogaveera (Karnatak League).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. MBM vs New China Mills

4-30 p.m Little Pioneers vs Blue Wizards

5-30 p.m. Tata "A" vs Rainbow "A" (Indian League).

BADMINTON

Bandra Gymkhana

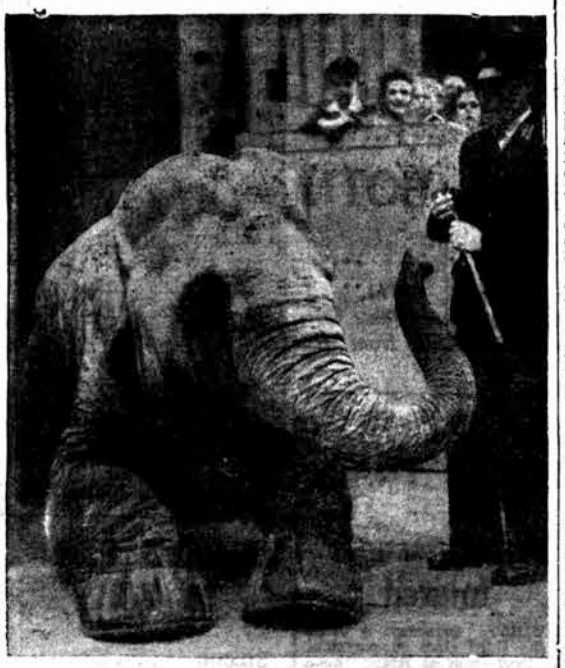
4 p.m. onwards: Suburban Open Tourney

WATER POLO

Golwalla Baths:

9 a.m. Golwalla Waterpolo League.

DIED OF BROKEN HEART?



Ranee, the London zoo's ten-year-old female Indian elephant and mate of Rajah, who was shot last week because he turned wild, was found dead in her stall on Tuesday. Ranee was perfectly well on Monday and her death surprised keepers. Official wondered whether Ranee had a broken heart over losing Rajah.

Harriman's Proposals To End Oil Dispute

TRUMAN'S ENVOY MEETS PERSIAN COMMISSION

TEHERAN, July 21 (PTI-Reuter).

PRESIDENTS Truman's oil envoy Mr. Harriman, tonight presented the Persians with a series of proposals designed to settle the oil dispute, it was learned from authoritative Persian sources.

The proposals were made at a special meeting between Mr. Harriman and his advisers and the Persian Oil commission. The source said one of Mr. Harriman's proposals was a compromise suggestion to settle the problem of the form of receipt required from the masters of tankers leaving Abadan. It was not immediately known what the others were.

Persians were due to refer the proposals to Premier Mossadeq tonight and to have another meeting with Mr. Harriman tomorrow.

The meeting with the Persian Oil Commission was hurriedly arranged this morning at Mr. Harriman's request. It took place in the Shah's summer palace in the foothills north of Teheran.

After the meeting, which lasted almost two hours, Mr. Harriman and the Persians would say nothing beyond "progress has been made". They fenced off all questions regarding details of the discussions and amplification of the term "progress".

The authoritative Persian source revealed, however, that Mr. Harriman's proposals were "mainly satisfactory" to the Persians and held out the prospect that they might eventually lead to resumed negotiations with the British.

HARRIMAN MEETS SHEPHERD

TEHERAN, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman's oil envoy Mr. Harriman today received British Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd at the Shah's summer palace outside Teheran. They had a two-hour general discussion on the oil problem. Open pessimism over the progress of Mr. Harriman's talks with the Persians was not dispelled by a non-committal statement he issued to the Press today.

A United States Embassy spokesman, however, said the statement is not a farewell message and added "Harriman has made no plans yet for departure".

Mr. Harriman will remain in Teheran tomorrow and will not go on the tourist visit to the carpet making centre of Isfahan, as earlier arranged. The trip to Isfahan will be made by Mrs. Harriman and Mrs. Grady, accompanied by American Embassy officials.

Britain Buys Oil From Western Hemisphere

NEW YORK, July 21, (UPA).

Trade circles here said on Friday that the British Government has unleashed restrictions about dollar spending and now are buying substantial amounts of Western Hemisphere's oil to make up for the loss of Iranian supply caused by the nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Most of the Hemisphere purchasing is being carried out by the Asiatic Petroleum Corporation subsidiary, Shell Oil.

The Asiatic Petroleum, in turn, through other British affiliates are now buying crude oil in Venezuela and refined product in Arabia and negotiating for any surplus that might be available in Colombia.

U. N. REQUIREMENTS

No British sources want to talk presently about for fear that it might adversely affect the Hemisphere oil picture which already is operating at top speed to meet United Nations requirements in the Far East.

British operations come at a time when U.S. oil men have recommended that the U.S. Government approve their plans to divert approximately 150,000 barrels of crude now being received daily from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and other Middle East producers to European refineries.

The loss of this crude to the U.S. refiners would be made up by increased production in the U.S. and elsewhere in the Hemisphere.

BOMBAY GYM: GAIN FULL POINTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Good marksmanship enabled Bombay Gymkhana to collect full points at the expense of Little Pioneers whom they beat by three goals to nil in the second Division Harwood League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

Earlier in the evening Famous Sports Club defeated Rainbow S. C. "B" by three goals to one in the third Division League.

The game between Bombay Gymkhana and Little Pioneers was played at a fast pace. Bombay Gymkhana had better of the exchanges in the opening half but the stubborn rival defence held them at bay and the teams crossed over on level terms.

On resumption the exchanges ruled even and Bombay Gymkhana registered all their goals in the concluding session through Jones (2) and Milligan.

In the earlier match Famous S.C. dictated terms for the major part of the game. Rainbow were first to take the lead soon after the start through Harry. Chinraj restored equality for Famous S.C. midway through the first half and a few minutes before crossing over the same player gave Famous the lead. After the interval Joseph completed the Famour tally by beating the rival custodian with a solo effort.

CALCUTTA SOCCER LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, July 21 (PTI): In the only match of the First Division Football League this evening, George Telegraph drew with Bengal Nagpur Railway, each side scoring once.

Francis Goans Rob Shell Of A Point

TREACHEROUS GROUND CONDITIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BURMAH-SHELL, who are well in the running for top honours in the Senior Harwood League Football Tournament found their progress retarded when they dropped a point of St. Francis Goans this evening at the Cooperage, sharing two goals.

Burmah-Shell's performance was disappointing. Of course much of the blame was levelled on the poor condition of the ground, particularly the slush at the north end of the field, but St. Francis Goans had also to put up with the game.

The Goan side decided to resort to hard kicking and Britto at centre-half was a capable man. Christopher in their goal was shaky. Ayres D'Souza and Assiz played well in attack.

As for Shell their forwards found the Goan defence stubborn. Martin D'Sa and A. P. Fernandes were the only go-getters. Willmer has developed a tendency to be rather ceratic and dangerous in play.

The exchanges were divided as scre indicates.

Burmah-Shell opened their account in the third minute of play through A. P. Fernandes, who capitalizing with a pass from right outer Martin D'Sa, Christopher the Francis Goans custodian was left sprawling and helpless.

Brilliant slash dribbling by Anthony Gracias from a pass by Rozario gave St. Francis Goans the elusive equalizer in the 23rd minute of the first half.

Francis Goans kept up pressure and a long pass from Britto was trapped by Ayres D'Souza at right wing. He got the better of Santiago who rushed out and with the angle being impossible centred, but found a defender clear the ball away.

An open goal and a stiff kick by Martin D'Sa failed to give Shell thelead. The ball struck the woodwork and Christopher collected to clear. Shell had another open chance, but that too went abegging.

Froncis Goans tried hard to score an upset goal, but the attempts of Ayres and Assis failed. The end came with Francis Goans left outer A. Fernandes on the way to the Shell goal but Referee Utchil blew up for full time.

The Teams were:—

BURMAH-SHELL:— Santiago; Vaidya, Angelo; Franklin, Willmer, Pinto; Martin D'Sa, Rego, Maxie, Santan, A. P. Fernandes.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS:— Christopher; J. Rodrigues, Waptista; A. D'Sa, Britto, D'Costa; Ayres; Gracias, Alphonso, Rozario, A. Fernandes.

Referee: N. K. Utchil.

Seeded Junior Bajaj Surprised By Newcomer

ST. XAVIER'S OPEN TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE biggest surprise in the Xavier's Open Table Tennis Tournament played at the Xavier's College Hall this evening, was the defeat of seeded Junior player S. L. Bajaj at the hands of a new-comer S. V. Merchant in three interesting and hectic games.

M. S. Ajrekar, who put up a brilliant performance in the 'Times' tourney was fully extended by I. Swamy in the third round of the Men's singles. Another creditable performance was recorded in the match between J. K. Umrigar and J. Sequeira, whom the former beat in three long drawn out games.

There will be no play to-morrow, Sunday, the games will be continued on Monday.

The following are the results:

JUNIORS' SINGLES (First Round): J. M. Joshi beat R. Koshan 21-9, 21-16; P. N. Pardiwalla beat A. S. Pardiwalla 21-17, 18-21, 21-11; A. K. Birdie beat H. L. Lulla 21-18, 22-20; B. S. Khambatta beat K. R. Podar 21-14, 21-18; A. S. Vakeel beat P. F. Khambatta 21-10, 21-12; J. C. Shah beat A. Adarkar 21-12, 21-12; S. V. Merchant beat S. L. Bajaj 21-18, 11-21, 21-16; M. L. Lulla beat K. K. Agarwal 21-8, 21-13; R. Surti beat S. N. Talwar 21-15, 21-10; H. K. Sitaram beat P. Vednarayanan 21-17, 21-17, V. D. Parker beat S Gair 21-7, 21-15:

WOMEN'S SINGLES (First Round): Miss R. D'Sousa beat Miss C. Zaveri 21-13, 21-15; Mrs Mani Bharucha beat Miss Irene Samuel beat 21-15, 21-15; Miss Dhun Mistry beat Miss V. Bhatena 21-7, 21-4; Miss M. Gair beat Miss J. Shah 21-16, 22-20; Miss J D'Sousa beat Miss R. Bhatena 21-13, 19-21, 21-10; Mrs Jaya Deshprabhu beat Miss Bano Mowdawalla 21-12, 21-16; Miss Freny Gagrat beat Miss Dinshaw 21-14, 21-17; Miss Enid Bocarro beat Miss I. Rege 21-10, 21-7; Miss T. V. Pai beat Miss A. Patel 21-17, 18-21, 23-21.

MEN'S SINGLES (3rd Round): G. G. Dandekar beat K. C. Toprani 21-11, 21-16; I. R. Joosab beat E. D. Anklesaria 21-11, 21-10; V. D Dalal beat K. K. Karanjia 20-22, 21-11; 21-17; R. A. Seth beat S. Irani 21-10, 21-17; M. S. Ajrekar beat I. Swamy 21-18, 21-17; P. Vaidyanath beat P. Kumar 21-19, 21-10; V. Raganath beat M. Jehangir 21-18, 21-16; V. Venkatraman beat P. R. Vedanarayan 21-14, 21-15; H. L. Lulla beat P. R. Kharas 26-24, 21-15; E. Coelho beat N. N. Ubhyankar 19-21, 21-17, 21-18; G. Sachdeo beat S. Meharji 21-16, 21-12; V. Krishnamurthy beat V. B. Seth. 21-13, 21-17; J. K. Umrigar beat J. Sequeira 14-21, 21-19, 21-15; P. S. Santhawalla beat K. S. Khot 21-8. 21-11; M. M. Samuel beat V. M. Choksey 17-21, 21-16, 21-11; K. R. Nagpal beat K. Walawalkar 21-11, 21-14; U. S. Bangera beat P. R. Alpaiwalla 21-6, 21-8; A. H. Desai beat G. Zarabkar 21-17, 21-19; S. A. Mecklai beat A. K. Birby 21-17, 20-22, 21-15; N. F Medhora beat A. T. Lulla 21-16, 21-16; Z. Mehta beat R. F. Medhora 21-18, 21-18; D. D. Walawalkar beat V. V. Prabhu 21-10, 21-19; J. D. Vakil beat V. R. Shah 21-17, 21-19; C. R. Kelekar beat H. K. Sitaram 21-10, 16-21, 21-18; A. I Jacob beat N. L. Bajaj 21-8, 22-20; R J. Dawda beat E. B. Desai 21-16. 21-13; S. L. Bajaj beat H. Jamsankesar 21-13, 21-16; A. S. Amladi beat L. A. Rani 21-12, 21-19; C. N. Hanover beat J Ezikiel 18-21, 21-3, 25-23; M. V. Halady w.o W A. Stuff, M. L. Lulla beat M. I. Parker.

MIXED DOUBLES: S. V. Gaokar and Charu Zaveri beat S. N. Motiwalla and Silloo Motiwalla 21-15, 21-18; Ossie Dyer and Enid Bocarro beat R. N. Muthuswamy and Miss Freny Gagrat 21-13, 21-12; P. Kumar and Miss Irene Sameul w.o. "A" Pair; H. C Brown and Miss Boyle beat "B" Pair; Soli Shroff and Mrs. Mani Bharuch beat U. S. Bangera and Miss Kusum Lotwalla 21-14, 21-17; M. Srinivas and Miss Norah Love beat B. Surendra and Miss Betty D'Mello 22-20, 10-21, 21-19; D. Somaya and Mrs. Jaya Deshprabhu beat V. D. Dalal and Miss Dhun Mistry 21-23, 21-15, 21-19.

MALAYANS PLAY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 21 (PTI).

Wong Peng Soon (Malaya), the world's number one badminton player, and his associate Abdullah Piruz, delighted a big crowd which turned out today to witness their exhibition games against Indian players, Monoj Guha and Gajanan Hemmady.

The matches between the Malayans and Indians were held along with the first day's games in the East India Championships in the covered stadium of the National Cricket Club.

In the singles, the world champion met Monoj Guha easily beating him at 21-12 in a one game match. Soon made short work of Guha without exerting himself. He skied the shuttle whenever he chose following the returns with soft net hits which completely outplayed the Indian. Only twice did Guha touch his form. At 7-19, 8-19, 10-19, and 11-19 he outwitted the Malayan.

The doubles match between more to a hardhitting type of play. Gajanan Hemmady, however, provided greater thrills though the victory went to the visitors at 20-13. The tricky Malayans were extremely good at their services while the Indians resorted Soon and Piruz and Guha and Hemmady did good work at the net often finding the Malayans unprepared for his half volleys. Monoj was often erratic and threw away some close hitting chances.

The one singles and one doubles first round matches in the East India Championships resulted as follows:

Singles: P[Lt. Majumdar (Delhi) beat Amarnath 15-3, 15-1.

Doubles: T. N. Seth (U.P.) and Amrit Diwan (Delhi) beat B. A. Hossein and B. Sarkar 15-6, 15-4.

Kidwai And Jain Withdraw Resignations

Mr. A. P. Jain

NEHRU'S REQUEST KEEPS BOTH IN CABINET

NEW DELHI, July 21, (PTI).

MR. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Communication Minister, and Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Minister of State for Rehabilitation, have withdrawn their resignations from the Indian Cabinet in response to the Prime Minister's request.

Mr. R. A. Kidwai

Churchill's Grouse

WOODWORD (Essex) July 21. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative opposition Party, said here today that six years of Socialist rule had hit Britain harder in finance and economics than Hitler had done.

Britain had for the time being lost her rank among the nations because of Socialism.

"Egypt, Persia, Albania, the Argentine and Chile compete with each other in the insults and the humiliations they inflict upon us —and what is the cause?

"It is the attempt to impose a doctrinaire Socialism upon an island which has grown great and famous by free enterprise."

Pakhtoon—Pak Clash

NEW DELHI, July 21 (UPI): Reports of further hostilities between the Pakhtoonistan, and Pakistan troops have reached the Afghan capital, according to a broadcast by the Kabul radio on the authority of the Bakhtar News Agency at Gurwaik.

On the 12th July last, a three-hour fighting broke out at Thana Chhija in Waziristan when, it is alleged, the Pakistani troops assembled there for further aggression against the national Pakhtoon forces. On the information of this troops concentration reaching the high command of the Ahmedzai Waziri, a body of national forces was deployed to drive the Pakistani forces away from that area. The advance movement of the Pakistani troops was, it is stated, covered by planes.

Nehru's Request

NEW DELHI, July 21: The Prime Minister has issued the following press statement today:

"Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Shri Ajit Prasad Jain have sent me their resignations from the Government. They have made it clear that these resignations are not due to any difference in regard to policy but are rather a consequence of other steps that they have taken. Those other steps can be considered separately. I received their offer to resign with regret because I have valued their work in Government and I was therefore reluctant to accept these resignations more especially at the present juncture. I requested them therefore to withdraw their resignations and I am glad to say that they have accepted my advise."

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Communication, and Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Minister of State for Rehabilitation, in a joint statement today said that in response to the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru's request in the interest of the broad national policies with which we are in agreement we have accepted the leader's advice to function as Ministers."

Following is the full text of the joint press statement issued by the two Central Ministers:—

"We have read two statements of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one in his capacity as a Congressman and the other as the head of the Government. Our present differences with the working of the organisation are too well-known to need repetition.

"After a continuous association extending over 30 years it is not without pain that we took the step to leave the Congress, but we felt that there was no alternative. Pandit Nehru has called the step we have taken as 'hasty action.' With all respect to we beg to disagree. We have been pressing upon him for years that democratic functioning must be restored in the Congress. He has failed to achieve it. Is there a parallel in the world where the executive head, i.e., President of an organisation is the very anti-thesis of every thing that the organisation stands for. What is there in common between Babu Purushottamdas Tandon and the policies of the Congress—economic, communal, international and refugees. The result is that the Congress professes one thing and acts otherwise. Even at this juncture when our ways parted we wished and hoped that the working of the Congress should fall in line with its professions.

"Our appointment as Ministers was not disassociated from our being Congressmen. It, therefore, became imperative for us to resign from the Government as a consequence of our resignation from the Congress. The Prime Minister has requested us to continue as Ministers even after we had sent our resignations from the Congress. We cannot treat lightly any suggestion coming from the supreme leader of the nation, particularly at a time when the nation is passing through a crisis and more critical times are ahead. In response this request and in the interest of the broad national policies with which we are in agreement, we have accepted the leader's advice to continue to function as Ministers."

BULLET HITS LOCAL TRAIN

No Passenger Injured

BOMBAY, Saturday: A bullet hit the third class compartment of a local train at Reay Road Station last night. This was a sequel to a shot fired by a constable of the Mobile Squad of the G. I. P. Railway at a man armed with a knife. The bullet caused a wide dent on the outer side of the compartment. Fortunately no one was injured.

Inquiries indicate that the Mobile Squad saw a group of men gambling in cards on the platform of the Reay Road Station. The police party surrounded them, putting six of them under arrest. One of them who escaped, challenged the police by whipping out a knife, and attempting to inflict injuries on one of the constables who tried to arrest him.

Seeing his own life in danger, the constable fired a shot which whizzed past the man and hit the compartment of a passing train.

FRENCH CABINET PROSPECTS

PARIS, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Radical leader Rene Mayer will present himself to the French National Assembly on Tuesday as Premier-designate to seek approval as head of France's fifteenth post-war Government.

He is the third political leader asked to form a Cabinet since the general election in June.

Before M. Mayer took on the task Conservative Maurice Petsche and M. Robert Schuman, a popular Republican had declined it.

Attlee Fires First Shot

LONDON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Clement Attlee addressing a meeting of miners at Durham fired the Labour Government's first shots today in a struggle brewing with the Leftwing of his Socialist following on Britain's rearmament plans.

Defending the three-year, 4,700 million sterling arms programme criticised by the Socialist Left as beyond Britain's capacity, Mr. Attlee declared "it is quite wrong to suggest that the programme is far too big."

"Economist's" Warning

LONDON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): The weekly "Economist" declared today that the danger of an open war between India and Pakistan was greater than ever before.

The review thought October would be the peak danger month. "The most likely way for trouble to start would then be a repetition of what happened in 1947 an invasion of Kashmir by the tribes of the north-west frontier with Pakistani concurrence" it said.

NEPAL'S OFFER TO INDIA

50,000 Gurkhas In Case Of Emergency

NEW DELHI, July 21 (U.S.)

THE KING of Nepal has offered his country's full support to the Indian Government at the time of any emergency, it is reliably understood here.

The King of Nepal is reported to have incorporated this offer in a letter to the Indian Government in view of the increasing tension between India and Pakistan. He is also reported to have offered the services of 50,000 Gurkha troops to be used in case of emergency

NO REPLY FROM NEHRU

NEW DELHI, July 21 (PTI): There was no indication today if any formal reply was being sent to the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's second communication to Mr. Nehru yesterday.

There was a Cabinet meeting this morning when it is understood the Kashmir situation, with particular reference to the latest development in Indo-Pakistan relations was reviewed.

AZZAM PASHA'S FAITH IN NEHRU

CAIRO, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, said today that he did not believe India had any aggressive intentions against Pakistan.

Commenting on the Indo-Pakistan relations, he said: "The friends of India do not believe that country with its great idealist and humanitarian leader at its head, Jawaharlal Nehru, really has any plan for attack against her neighbour."

RAMPUR CRITICISES

LUCKNOW, July 21. (PTI): His Highness Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan, Nawab of Rampur and President of the All-India Shia Muslim Conference today declared that it was a "crude and orazenfaced manoeuvre on the part of those who controlled the destiny of Pakistan to mass troops on the East Pakistan border and to shed crocodile tears on what was justly done by India in self-defence."

The Nawab of Rampur in a statement issued today appealed to the Muslims in India to stand united with their brother countrymen to strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister who, he said, "was truly the most beloved son of our mother-land and on whom alone we can all absolutely and safely depend for maintaining India as a truly united and secular state where all irrespective of caste or creed are equal citizens'

Sherman in Naples

NAPLES, July 21 PTI-Reuter): Admiral Forrest Sherman, Chief of U S Naval Operations, said here today that Allied plans for Mediterranean defence were based on a "great deal of flexibility" in commands

But he declined to say how his surprise visit to Spain this week would reflect on those plans

RAILMEN WON'T GO TO SUPREME COURT

Federation Executive Discusses Strike Issue

CALCUTTA, July 21 (PTI).

THE Working Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation discussed the recent correspondence between the Railway Ministry and the General Secretary of the Federation for nearly three hours today without taking final decision whether to go ahead with the strike, declared to begin on August 27, or to explore other methods of settling the railwaymen's demands.

The Railway Minister in a letter clarifying Prime Minister Nehru's statement on the issues has said that Government are willing to discuss the fourteen points outstanding since the dissolution of the Joint Advisory Committee in December last.

He has, however, pointed out that the question of Dearness Allowance and other issues already discussed before the Committee are "outside the scope of any discussion or negotiation."

The Railway Minister has maintained that "he only clarified the Prime Minister's offer and did not abridge the scope for negotiation or discussion in any manner excepting the two issues (Dearness Allowance and points already discussed before the Joint Advisory Committee)."

The Working Committee also discussed the various statements by spokesmen of the Railway Ministry and was meeting again tonight to discuss further the strike issue and the situation on different railways.

Mr. J. F. Soares, a representative of the International Transport Workers' Federation, to which the AIRF is affiliated, was also present as observer on special instructions from ITWF.

NO GOING TO COURT

Mr. S. Guruswami, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, denied today that the Federation was contemplating to petition the Supreme Court against the Government ordinance banning strikes in Railway and other essential services.

NEHRU-JAI PRAKASH CORRES-

CALCUTTA, July 21 (UPI):— The United Press understands that further correspondence took place between Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation President, Shri Jai Prakash Narain on the issue of the impending Railway strike.

Though the contents of the correspondence were not revealed, Shri Jai Prakash Narain is understood to have written a letter in his personal capacity to the Prime Minister representing the case of the Federation. A reply from the Prime Minister reached Patna only yesterday and its contents were conveyed to Shri Narain over the phone, it is learnt.

GIRI WELCOMES IT

MADRAS, July 21: Mr. V. V. Giri, former President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has welcomed the Railway Minister's move inviting the General Secretary of the Federation to open fresh negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Railwaymen's dispute.

'NO STRIKE' MOVE

AMBALA, July 21 (PTI): The Eastern Punjab Railway Staff Union decided today to launch a "no strike campaign" as against the decision of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to start the strike on August 27.

This decision was taken at an emergency meeting of the Union. In an announcement the Union said its workers would extend help to the railway authorities particularly the Eastern Punjab Railway against any threat of strike.

STALIN DEFINES 'INTERNATIONALIST'

MOSCOW, July 21 (UPA): Stalin on Saturday defined an internationalist as one who, "without qualification and without hesitation, is unconditionally ready to defend the USSR."

He also described Soviet patriotism as the "highest form of internationalism."

Stalin's views were recalled by 'Pravda' in an article answering a question from a reader on definition of the phrase "proletarian internationalism."

NEW TYPE OF CHARKHA

Can Spin 1,200 Yards An Hour

BANGALORE, July 21 (PTI): A new type of Charkha, which can spin 1,200 yards of yarn an hour was demonstrated before the Chief Minister of Mysore this afternoon.

The inventor, Mr. D. V. Rajagopal, claims the process is so easy that a spinner can work continuously for eight hours with a short break in the middle. Spinning, twisting and winding are automatic.

The inventor, who holds a patent, intends to persuade the State to put up a plant for mass production of this cheap instrument, which should help expansion of Khadi production immensely.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

KUALA LUMPUR, July 21 (UPI-AFP): A Kuala Lumpur contractor has received an advice from his supplier in Madras that the latter has sent him by air-mail a single title at the cost of Rs. 98.

This illustrates the dearth of Indian tiles in Malaya, as also the demand for them.

Stop Press

U.S. DEFENCE PLAN

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPA): The House Armed Services Committee tentatively approved Saturday a $5,769,000,000 military construction programme calling for new and expanded army, navy and air force bases over much of the world

ASKED TO QUIT ABADAN

ABADAN, July 21 (PTI-Reuter). Persian police today ordered two senior officials of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company Mr. W. J. Freegard and Mr. E. J. Donoghue to leave the country direct from Abadan. It was learned that both men were preparing to leave for London in the next few days.

CLASH AT CONGRESS MEETING

CALCUTTA, July 21. (PTI): About 50 persons, including a police officer and a girl were injured, some seriously, when the Howrah Sadar Sub-divisional Congress Conference held today at Dhulagori, about 14 miles from the town, was attacked by some unknown persons with brickbats and other missiles.

THREE SHOT DEAD

UDINE, (Italy), July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Three people were shot dead on the Italian-Yugoslav border today, according to a report from the frontier.

Government Tightens Up Companies Control

MOVE TO PREVENT PASSING INTO UNSCRUPULOUS HANDS

NEW DELHI, July 21, (PTI).

ANY change in the controlling interests of a company will henceforth require the approval of the Government of India under an ordinance to amend the Indian Companies Act promulgated by the President today.

A Press Note issued by the Finance Ministry tonight said that the Ordinance was intended to prevent the passing of well-established and reputable joint stock enterprises into "unscrupulous hands who wish to acquire control for their personal advantage to the detriment of investors and interests of the companies themselves."

The ordinance provides for, (A) The prior approval of the Central Government to any change in the controlling interests of an existing company and to the imposition of any onerous terms on it either by the present or the incoming management, and (B) Such remedial action as the court may deem fit to order, in cases of gross mismanagement of a company's affairs by directors or managing agents or in cases of oppression to some members of the company.

Changes in the controlling interest of a company made without the prior approval of the Central Government are rendered 'ab initio' void, and the courts are authorised to impose suitable disabilities on directors or managing agents who are found to have grossly mismanaged the affairs of companies in their charge or to have acted in a manner which constitutes an oppression on some of their members.

The ordinance also authorises Government to set up a Commission of Three members to advise them in the exercise of their powers, and enables the Commission to obtain such information or to carry on such further investigations as it considers necessary for its purpose.

Indian Troops On Pak Border

MUSLIM LEAGUE TO DISCUSS SITUATION

KARACHI, July 21 (PTI): The Pakistan Muslim League today announced that its Executive Committee will meet in "emergent session" here on July 24 "to consider the situation created by mass concentration of Indian troops on Pakistan border."

The Pakistan Premier, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, is President of the Muslim League.

CHRISTIANS IN GENERAL ELECTIONS

MADRAS, July 21 (PTI): Mr. Jagjivan Ram, India's Labour Minister, said here today that the Congress Committees in all States would be directed by the High Command to set up Christian candidates for the general elections in proportion to their population.

The committees would also do their best to see that those candidates were returned to the Legislature, he told a meeting of the Indian Christian Association here.

Cement For Works Of Rehabilitation

NEW DELHI, July 21 (PTI): The allocation of about 32,000 tons of cement for the third quarter of 1951 for Rehabilitation Works in different parts of the country has been announced.

Of the thirteen recipient States and Development Boards, the largest recipient is Delhi with 13,500 tons. Bombay Government follows with 8,000 tons and the Punjab Government is next with 3,300 tons.

No More Cases For Tea Adulteration

NEW DELHI, July 21 (UPI): The Government of India is understood to have ordered that no more prosecution should be undertaken on account of "adulterated" tea in Calcutta.

The Government of India is reported to have accepted the contention that there is bound to be certain percentage of stalks in tea and the Calcutta Municipal Act is being considered with a view to amend it.

Jailed For Spying

TOKYO, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Two Japanese and 15 Koreans were sentenced to 10 years jail for espionage by the Provost Court here yesterday.

All the sentences carried hard labour and in the case of the Koreans deportation after they have served their jail terms of four and five years.

India On Sulphur Committee

The International Materials Conference at Washington announced that India and Germany had accepted its invitation to be represented on the sulphur committee.

EXPORT QUOTAS OF TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, July 21 (PTI): Mills, who have submitted to the office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay, certified statements of actual exports of cotton manufactures effected by them, will be issued quotas for the export of these items during 1951 equal to one-third the quantity they have either exported directly or sold for export during 1950.

According to a notification issued today by the Deputy Chief Controller, a 10 per cent reduction will be made on the quantity sold for export during the basic period by mills who have not furnished full details from their clients of actual shipments. Their allotment will be one-third the reduced figure. These mills will be allocated the balance quota admissible to them on their furnishing within fifteen days from today duly certified details from their clients of actual shipments.

Twenty-four mills have received allotments and they may export either directly or through exports nominated by them.

The following items of cotton manufactures will be included under mills' quota: (1) Cotton dobby chaddars, (2) Cotton table cloths and table covers, (3) Cotton napkins, (4) Cotton handkerchiefs, (5) Cotton Arab rumals, (6) Cotton towels, (7) Cotton counterpanes, (8) Cotton pillow cases, (9) Cotton bedspreads and bedcovers, (10) Cotton tents, (11) Cotton bookbinding calico, (12) Cotton dusters (13) Cotton bags, (14) Cotton webbing.

Abdullah's Legal Heir

CAIRO, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League said today "there is no doubt that the only legal heir to King Abdullah is his son, Crown Prince Emir Tallal."

NO PASSPORT TO MOSCOW

Atomic Scientist Refused Permission

LONDON, July 21 (U P I): The government refused permission for a scientist to make a friendship visit to Moscow and also suspended another official in its own Foreign Office today.

A group of twenty Britons had been scheduled to leave by plane for Moscow today under the auspicious of the Anglo-Soviet Friendship Society. Nineteen left but Dr. H. S. Burhop, atomic scientist at London University, was removed from the passenger list.

The Foreign Office said a scientific lecturer had been ordered to hand in his passport and orders were sent out that he should not leave the country. The Foreign Office said, "This action was taken because it was not considered in the national interest that he make the trip to Moscow at this time."

It announced that an official of the Foreign Office had been suspended as a "result of certain inquiries."

Colombo Plan Expert

Brigadier H. E. Horsfield, the first expert to be provided for India under the technical co-operation scheme of the Colombo Plan, is now in this country. He will advise the Government of India on its schemes for increasing the areas available for food production by reclaiming land infested by Jungle and KANS grass.

CITY TO GET FREQUENT SHOWERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fairly frequent showers accompanied by gusty winds were forecast for Bombay city and suburbs on Sunday, by the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau tonight.

Very little rain fell in Bombay today. Colaba recorded two cents, Santa Cruz three cents and Juhu four cents.

JAP TREATY PLANS

TOKYO, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): United States Ambassador William Sebald today saw Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida and formally invited Japanese attendance at the peace conference at San Francisco on September 4.

PHILIPPINE'S OPPOSITION

MANILA, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): A Philippine's Government source said today that the Philippines would oppose the draft Japanese peace treaty in its present form.

Dewey's Confidence In Ridgway

HONGKONG, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Governor Thomas Dewey of New York State now on a Pacific tour said here today that he had the highest confidence in General Matthew Ridgway's handling of the cease-fire talks in Korea.

Four Student Leaders Arrested

BLACK FLAGS FOR ORISSA MINISTER

CUTTACK, July 21 (UPI).

FOUR Student leaders, including the President of the Council of Action, Shri Govind Charan, were arrested this morning at the main entrance to the Chief Minister's residence inside the Barabati Fort.

The student leaders, it is stated, had gone there to stage a hunger-strike at the doorstep of the Chief Minister's residence.

In order to ease the tension the authorities have decided to close down high schools for a week from Monday.

BLACK FLAGS

A small group of Medical College students today staged a black-flag demonstration when the Health and Education Minister, Shri Lingaraj Misra, accompanied by the Public Relations Minister Shri Pradhan and Thutkal Congress President Shri B. N. Das visited the Medical College Hospital to enquire about the condition of the injured persons.

The Minister and the State Congress President were coming out of the Hospital, when the demonstration was staged. They were heckled and asked to "go back" after a few minutes attempts to explain matters to the student, the Ministers and the Utkal Congress President left the place.

All the students of the Medical College are on strike since yesterday.

FIFTY ARRESTED

Fifty persons of Shankarpur, a suburb of Cuttack, known to be a Communist stronghold, were arrested this morning in connection with the incident of July 19 last. The total number of arrests is now 120.

STUDENTS KEEP OFF

BARIPADA, July 21: Students of Maharaja Krushna Chandra High School and Maharani Premkumari Girls' High School stayed away from their classes today in sympathy with the College students of Cuttack.

Of about 400 students of the Maharaja Purna Chandra College not more than 20 attended their classes yesterday and names of the rest have been struck off the rolls for non-attendance. The authorities have closed down the College for one week from today.

HOW VAMPIRE BAT SUCKS VICTIM'S BLOOD

DO Vampire Bats suck human blood?

Curiosity makes an animal collector on the shore of the Amazon bait his arm to catch a spiceimen to study its activities. Roderick Campbell does catch the bat all right and finds how it operates "so gently that a sleeping victim is not wakened and one wide awake scarcely knew what was going on!"

But the world's Zoos are still without a live Vampire bat—Roderick had to free the blood-sucker, rather than see it die, as it began to languish in the course of a couple of weeks.

ENCAMPED on the shore of the Amazon we were favoured one night by a visit from vampire-bats. The whole air above our hammocks, suspended between trees, pulsated with the beat of wings.

Roderick Campbell, animal collector, considered it a great opportunity to learn something about this extraordinary and little-known creature. He and his brother Jack were collecting animals for North American and European zoos and menageries. Roderick hardly hoped to take home a vampirebat, for it does not thrive in captivity, but he wished to study it in its natural state, writes Willard Price in 'Chamber's Journal'.

Roderick slipped out of his hammock and got a small handnet from the kit. "Now I'm going to set a trap for them", he said.

"What will you use for bait?"

"Me," laughed Roderick, a little uneasily

The methods of the vampirebat had all along been a dark mystery. The creature had always been called a 'blood-sucking bat'. Ditmars had contended that it does not suck blood, but laps it up as a cat laps milk. There had been legends that the bat fans its victims to sleep with its wings. Others had it that the bat hovers over the body instead of alighting when it bites.

Roderick would find out whether these stories were true. He stretched out his bare arm and lay very still.

Scientific Act

For a long time nothing took place. Then the beat of wings seemed to come closer. Finally, he felt a very light pressure on his chest, as if a bat had landed there. It was as light as a breath, and if he had been asleep he would never have noticed it. There was no sensation for a while. He could hardly bear the suspense. He wanted to leap up and beat the air to drive away the creatures that wheeled around him.

Next he was aware of a slight tickling on his wrist. That was the only sign that a landing had been made there. He was not even sure that he felt it. But the tickling now seemed to be going up his arm to the elbow. Or it might be just the night breeze blowing over his arm—he couldn't tell.

For a time there was nothing. At length, his arm near the elbow had a slight tingling sensation as if it were going to sleep. This discovery excited Roderick greatly

Scientists had often speculated as to how a bat could cut a hole without the victim feeling it. It was believed possible that the bat's saliva contained a local anaesthetic which numbed the spot where the bite was to be made. What Roderick felt appeared to bear out this idea.

Gory Fight

Roderick imagined that the hole was cut and the blood was flowing. He resolutely lay still. There was one thing sure—the actual cutting of the hole could not be felt, nor the lapping up of the blood. Or else the bat had flown away—he couldn't say. Perhaps he was just fancying the whole thing. But no.

Now he could really feel something—the very faint sensation of warm blood flowing down over the part of the arm that had not been drugged.

He decided he had learned enough for one lesson. He must capture the little blood-drinker before it satisfied itself and flew away. With all the force at his command he swung the net across his body and down upon his elbow, then twisted the handle smartly so that anything caught in the net could not escape. He reached for his flashlight. Yes, he had not been just imagining things. His arm was a gory sight.

Leering Face

He did not bother with it, but examined the net. A devilish-looking creature struggled in its meshes. "I've got it!" he yelled. "I've got it! Look!"

An extraordinary face leered out of the net. I thought I had never seen a face more evil. The old legend that had given birth to the name of this creature came back to my mind. Vampires were supposed to be ghosts which came out of their graves at night to suck the blood of human beings. Certainly this bat embodied all the horror of the old legend. It was a thing of the night, dark, sinister, with beady eyes full of hate peering out through overhanging fur. The ears were pointed just as those generally pictured on Satan himself. The nose was flat and the under-jaw projected like a prize-fighter's.

"Looks like a cross between the devil and a bulldog." I whispered, for the face seemed too dreadful to be spoken of aloud.

Deadly

But we were yet to see the worst. The bat opened its mouth in a vicious snarl. The long, nimble tongue with which it had been lapping up its dinner was covered with blood. The beast possessed two long canines, one on each side. The amazing teeth, however, were in the front of the upper jaw. They were twin incisors, slightly curved and as sharp as needles. It was with these lances that the bat made its deep but painless incisions

The blood was still running from the hole in his arm. We stanched the flow by tying a handkerchief tightly around the wound.

Here was what often caused death, especially to small animals—not the bite of the vampire but the continued flow of blood after the bat had finished feeding.

The bat beat its wings, but the net was strong. While no stories could have overstated the ugliness of the creature, its size had been exaggerated. Its span was only twelve inches, and its body was about four inches long.

"Little, but oh my!" came from Jack. He had a distressing thought "If you plan to keep it a while for study, how are we going to feed it?"

"I was wondering about that," I admitted. "It needs about half a cup of fresh blood every day."

Roderick turned his gaze upon Jack. "You'll have to go foraging and get one warm-blooded animal per day for Vamp."

Techinique

Jack, commissioned to find food for Vamp, came in which a capybara, an Amazon rodent. Breakfast was served to the bat inside her cage, which was shrouded in cloth in order to make it dark. We had our own breakfast, then we took a look. The bat was poised like a great spider over the rodent and was feeding greedily, but, disturbed by the light, immediately retreated to the top of the cage.

In that flash, we had seen enough. It was true. The vampire was not a blood-sucker as most scientists supposed it to be. **Its mouth had not touched the wound. We had plainly seen its long, bluish-pink tongue darting out and in at the rate of about four times a second. The movement was so rapid that a continuous column of fluid spanned the gap from wound to mouth. It was the technique of a cat or dog, but at high speed.**

And to think that this operation could be carried on so gently that a sleeping victim was not wakened, and one wide awake scarcely knew what was going on!

Although Vamp served her purpose as an object of study, she did not help Roderick to pay the expenses of his trip. In two weeks she began to languish, and in three weeks he freed her rather than see her die. The world's zoos are still in the market for a live and thriving vampire-bat.

International Zone Round Haifa?

CAIRO, July 21 (UPA): An Egyptian Government official proposed Saturday the establishment of an international zone around the Haifa oil refineries as a solution to the current Suez Canal blockade problem.

Dr. Wahid Raafat Bey, legal counsellor of Egypt's Foreign Ministry said that Egypt would have to be included in any international body which supervised such a zone.

Volunteers For Korea

ROTTERDAM, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Thirty men from Guina were among a party of Dutch and Belgian volunteers who left here today on the American trooper 'General J. H. Macrae' for service in Korea.

War Criminals On Parole

TOKYO, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Supreme Command Allied Powers, today released ten more Japanese war criminals on parole. This brings the total released on parole to date to 301.

Fool-Proof Way To Prevent A Cold Is Yet To Be Found

There is no doubt about the fact of the common cold. But just what it is depends a lot on who is describing it. For one person, a cold means a mere nasal stuffiness, while another includes in his definition sore throat and inflammation of the windpipe and voice-box.

In general, the common symptoms of colds include such things as a feeling of sickness, headache soreness or roughness of the throat, and a discharge from the nose which is watery at first but shortly becomes thicker. The symptoms may last for a few days or may continue for more than a week.

TEMPERATURE CHANGES

For hundreds of years it has been thought by many that such things as draughts, sudden changes in the temperature, wet feet, overeating, and emotional upsets may all bring on a common cold. However in most cases, a cold is probably picked up from another person

Experiments have shown that colds can be caused by a virus that may be passed from one person to another.

REAL PREVENTIVE

Unfortunately, up to the present time no real preventive for colds seems to have been found. There are many vaccines made up of killed bacteria that have been used in attempting to prevent colds, but the results from their use have not been very good. The so called antihistamine drugs have been widely used in recent times in an attempt to prevent colds, but the evidence that they have any such function is as yet limited, nor is it advisable.

Do not take antihistamine drugs every day in the hope of preventing colds unless the doctor so advises

REST IN BED

Insofar as the treatment of a cold is concerned rest in bed, the giving of plenty of fluids, and such drugs as the salicylates tend to make a patient more comfortable. The antibiotic drugs, such as penicillin, are useful in preventing complications of colds, such as infections by germs producing pnuemonia or middle-ear infection, but they do little to rout the cold itself.

The more we study this nuisance-making illness the more we are convinced that its causes are complex and that the same set of symptoms may be produced by a whole host of factors rather than by a single causative agent. Much further study is needed before we can hope to find any single, effective remedy.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

K. S. D.: What causes the feet to burn and itch during the night?

Answer: Itching and burning of the feet may be due to a circulatory disturbance. The condition may also be due to a ringworm infection. Sometimes it is caused by a nervous disorder.

You are in need of a thorough study by your physician to determine the cause before proper treatment can be prescribed

Graham Meets Zafrullah

INFORMAL TALKS

KARACHI, July 21 (PTI): Dr. Graham, U.N. representative this morning went in for a second round of "formal" talks with Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, the Pakistan Foreign Minister.

Dr. Graham is accompanied by Mr. Schmidt and General Devers. Sir M. Zafrullah Khan is assisted by Mr. M. A. Gurmani, Pakistan Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Mr. Mohammed Ali, Secretary-General of the Pakistan Government

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Search service institutions in India recovered over 14,900 abducted persons from India upto the end of June, 1951, as against just half this number recovered in Pakistan, according to official figures available in Delhi

KOREA CEASE-FIRE TALKS TAKE 3-DAY RECESS

No Quitting Of By Foreign Troops: U. N. Stand

TOKYO, July 21, (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED Nations delegates at Kaesong today agreed to a Communist request for a three-day recess in the Armistice Talks.

But they then gave notice that they would still refuse to agree that the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea should be included on the agenda

An approved report from the United Nations advance camp said the Communist asked for the adjournment to July 25 to give them time to consider the United Nations' stand on this point and other controversial issues.

The Chief United Nations delegate, Rear Admiral Charles Turner Joy, agreed to the request but told the Communists he had no need for a recess to reconsider the United Nations' position.

A United Nations statement said the recess was un-necessary "in view of the agreement reached thus far on points necessary for an agenda".

After the return of the delegates from the 8th session at Kaesong, a United Nations spokesman acknowledged officially for the first time that the conference had been unable to agree on the withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Korea.

IN TOKYO

Admiral Joy conferred with eneral Ridgway immediately on arrival in Tokyo. The General was reported by reliable sources neither optimistic nor pessimistic over the new turn of events.

At the brief one-hour meeting today, Admiral Joy told the Communists he felt the items already agreed upon by the two delegations were a complete agenda and the conference should proceed with the task of arranging an end to the shooting war in Korea.

The United Nation's stand seemed to leave it in Communist hands whether the talks would break down or whether they would retreat from their demand for a discussion of the withdrawal of foreign troops.

NEW TREND

It was noticed that last night and during today the Communist radio stopped their earlier frequent references to Communist insistence on the withdrawal of foreign troops as an essential point for consideration.

According to UN officers present at today's session the two Chinese Communist delegates took a leading role in the discussion for the first time.

Generals Hsieh Feng and Tung Hut interrupted the discussions twice to hold private consultations with their North Korean colleagues.

General Namil, Chief North Korean delegate, appeared tense and relatively subdued, the officers said.

The Communist representatives asked for assurances that they could travel freely between Kaesong and Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, without being attacked by aircraft.

The United Nations' delegation guaranteed this on condition the Communists gave notice of their movements during the next few days and distinctly marked their vehicles.

Amiral Joy asked that radio contact between the two delegations be maintained in the event of the Communists wishing to resume talks before Wednesday.

The Communists military build-up in Korea has now reached a point where their strength approximated to that of last May prior to the second spring offensive.

But there was no sign that the Communists were about to attack in force anywhere along the front.

Today's Eighth Army Communique reported only light patrolling.

WHO WILL SUCCEED KING ABDULLAH?

Arab League Secretary Backs Crown Prince

LONDON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter).

ALL was quiet in Amman, capital of Jordan today, following yesterday's assassination of King Abdullah in the shadow of the great mosque of Omar in Old Jerusalem, where his father was buried.

The 24-hour curfew, enforced in Jerusalem and the neighbouring area after the murder, was cut today to a 12-hour night curfew.

All provision shops, bakeries and restaurants were ordered to open to provide the necessities of life. They were exempted from the mourning order. Government officials in Jerusalem were also ordered to continue work. The Jordan Arab Legion continued searching towns and villages throughout Jordan for extremists".

In Jerusalem, where King Abdullah was killed, the mandelbaum Gate, the only passage between the Jordan-controlled old city and the new city, under Israel cntrol, was sealed.

The man-hunt in Jordan was believed to be for extremists belonging to the Syrian Nationalist Party, held responsible for the assassination of former Premier of Lebanon Riad el Solh in Amman last Tuesday.

In Jerusalem the murder of King Abdullah was linked with the assassination of Riad el Solh. Rumours said that Riad el Solh's visit to Amman was to discuss a peace treaty with Israel and added that a tentative agreement had been reached.

Meanwhile Arab capitals speculated on King Abdullah's successor to the throne.

SUCCESSOR

The Geneva correspondent of the Cairo newspaper 'Akhbar el Yom', reported today that the late King's eldest son, Emir Talal, on learning of his father's death, tried to leave Switzerland immediately for Amman. He was topped on orders from his doctors, the reports said.

Akhbar el Yom said the British Government had agreed with King Abdullah that Emir Talal should not succeed him to the Jordan throne.

The newspaper said Emir Talal, now convalescing in a Swiss nursing home from what is officially described as a "nervous breakdown" was furious that the Jordan Government should still describe him as the Crown Prince while his encourage now addressed him as "Your Majesty."

CONSULS HELD UP

JERUSALEM, July 21 (UPA): The United States and Belgian Consuls, who wanted to enter Jordan Saturday to study the situation, were stopped by sentries.

IN LONDON

LONDON, July 21 (UPA): It was announced that all official flags will be flown at half-mast Monday on the occasion of the funeral of King Abdullah.

FATHER-SON DISAGREEMENT

CAIRO, July 21 (PTI-Reuter). Concern for the future of the budding Hashemite kingdom of Jordan was expressed by observers here today following the assassination of the 69-year-old King Abdullah.

They said the dead King was often in disagreement with his son, Crown Prince Emir Talal who recently openly disapproved his father's friendship with Britain.

When Abdullah visited Turkey recently Prince Talal was reported to have quarrelled with Jordan Premier Samir el Rifai and the English Commander of the Arab Legion Glubb Pasha.

The Crown Prince is on the continent on medical advice for a "prolonged period of convalescence"

This gave rise to reports that Abdullah was planning to amend the Jordan constitution depriving his elder son of succession to the throne in favour of Prince Naif.

EX-MUFTI KEEPS MUM

The former Mufti of Jerusalem Haj Amin el Husseini and old rival of Abdullah—he described him as a "traitor to the Arab cause" when he annexed Arab Palestine—refused to see newspapermen at his home outside Cairo last night.

Earlier reports had said that Abdullah's killer Mustafa Shakir was in the employ of the ex-Mufti

INDIA'S CONDOLENCE

NEW DELHI, July 21 (PTI): Flags on Government House and all Government buildings in Delhi were flown half-mast today as a mark of respect to King Abdullah of Jordan who was assassinated yesterday.

The President of the Indian Republic has sent a message of condolence to His Royal Highness Prince Nayef, Regent of Jordan.

How Abdulla Met His Death

AMMAN, July 21: Eye witnesses said that immediately before his assassination King Abdullah rebuked the Commandant of the Hashemite (King's Own) Regiment for allowing too many soldiers to hem him in the open space facing the entrance to the mosque.

The King is reported to have asked the Commandant—"why do you imprison me between these close lines of soldiers. Let them fall back".

When the Commandant spoke of the necessity for security, the King said: **"This is God's house. Everyone is safe here". The King then moved on to his death.**

Eye-witnesses said the assassin pushed his way between Cabinet Ministers attending the noon day prayers as they stood aside to let the King pass. He then shot the King in the head.

Reports conflicted as to whether the assassin shot once or more before he was killed by the King's bodybuard.

The King's body lay in state today in the great hall of the Raghadan Palace in Amman's north-eastern hills.

Messages of condolence flooded in from Kings, princes, heads of state and world's leading statesmen.

It is expected that the elders of the Hashhemite family living in Iraq, Egypt and Europe will arrive for the funeral next Monday. All the neighbouring Arab countries are expected to send delegations.

One Of Greatest Men In History

WASHINGTON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman said yesterday that King Abdullah was "one of the great personages in the history of the Arab peoples".

He sent a message of sympathy to Prince Talal, son of the Jordan King.

Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson sent a message of regret to the Prime Minister.

IMPLICATIONS OF ABDULLAH'S DEATH

DAMASCUS, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Syrian Cabinet is expected to meet tomorrow to consider the implications of the assassination of King Abdullah.

SYRIAN REGRET

DAMASCUS: The Syrian President Hashim El Attasi and Government sent condolence messages to Amman last night

East Berlin Ban

BERLIN, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): The East German Government last night banned all East German and East Berlin motor vehicles from entering the Western sector of Berlin.

Windstorm Kills Three

MINEAPOLIS, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): A 100-mile-an-hour windstorm left a trail of destruction through eastern South Dakota and central Minnesota last night killing three persons and injuring more than 100.

Violent lightning bolts started numerous small fires. Trees toppled in the violent gusts to cut power lines and blackout large areas in the storms path. Acres of grain crops almost ready for harvest were levelled.

ENGINE-PUMPS SWEPT AWAY

PHALTAN, July 21 (H.S.):—Seven engine-pumps were swept away in the flooded waters of the river Maan near the village Mhaswad, where five lakhs rupees worth bridge construction work was under way for the last six months. The water-level of the river had never reached such heights during the last three decades, the local residents reported.

The total damage is estimated to be over Rs. 30,000 and it is gathered that the work would not be undertaken for the coming four months, which is likely to throw nearly 250 men out of employment.

Four out of the seventh engine-pumps were later on discovered in a damaged condition at a distance of 600 yards from the site of the bridge. Some of the villages on the banks of the river in spate are also reported to be under water.

FIVE KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

SAIGON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): French troops combing the area around Bien Hao, about 18 miles north-east of here, today recovered the bodies—charred beyond recognition—of five people who died in a 'Dakota' which crashed last night.

The aircraft, owned by the Companie Aerienne Transports Indo-Chinois, crashed while flying to Hanoi.

It was thought here that it was either struck by lightning or else hit a tree while flying low to avoid the storm.

PLANE WITH 31 MISSING

VANCOUVER, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): A Canadian pacific airlines passenger plane carrying 31 passengers was missing tonight on a flight from Vancouver to Anchorage, Alaska. The plane was last heard at 08.12 GMT. Airline officials said that the plane was on the Korean air lift and that most of the passengers were American soldiers.

The crew of seven included two stewardesses.

Flights Cancelled Due To Strike

LONDON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): British European Airways Corporation flights from London to Zurich, Rome, Brussels and Hamburg have been cancelled owing to the go slow strike of more than 500 members of its personnel.

They are members of the Association of Supervisory Staffs' Executive and technicians employed at Northold (London), Renfrew and Jersey airports, who are dissatisfied over decisions on their wage claims.

Joliot-Curie Reports

LONDON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): A session of the Bureau of the World Peace Council opened in Helsinki yesterday, Tass reported.

A report on "the activities and tasks of peace supporters" was given by Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie, President of the Council, Tass said.

Britain Accepts Invitation

LONDON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Britain has accepted the United States invitation to a three-power conference in Washington on Germany's contribution to Atlantic Defence, a Foreign Office spokesman said today. He added the date of the conference had not yet been fixed.

JAMSAHEB AT SANTA CRUZ

H. H. The Jamsaheb of Navanagar, Rajpramukh of Saurashtra and president of United Nations Administrative Tribunal, photographed at Santa Cruz Airport on his departure to New York by TWA to attend the international conference of U.N. Administrative Tribun al.

FREE WORLD'S STAKES IN MIDDLE EAST

WASHINGTON, July 21, (PTI-Reuter): A State Department official said that Russia clearly intended to dominate the oil-rich Middle East.

He gave this as ample reason for spending five hundred and forty million dollars in military and economic aid to the Middle East and Africa.

Mr. George C. McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern South Asian and African Affairs told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee that Russia's intention of dominating the Middle Eastern area was "abundantly clear."

MORE UNDER PLAN

The 540 million dollars was one of the smaller items in the Administration's proposed new 8,500 million dollar foreign aid programme. Most of the assistance would go to bolster Europe's defences.

Mr. McGhee said the State Department was convinced that the free world's stakes in the Middle East were large and that major effort was necessary in the interest of America's own security.

He stressed the fact that half the proven oil reserves of the world lay in the area and said that unless a substitute source of supply were found Europe's industries would come to a halt if the Communist bloc took over those oil fields.

Rebuilding Airfields In Greenland

NEW YORK, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Rebuilding of some Second World War airfields in Greenland began several weeks ago, according to newspaper reports here today.

War Graves Agreement

BRUSSELS, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Diplomatic representatives of India, Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Pakistan yesterday signed a treaty with Belgium for the maintenance of more than 150,000 graves of Comonwealth soldiers fallen on Belgian soil in the two World Wars.

Casey in Djakarta

DJAKARTA, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Australian minister of external affairs, Mr. Richard Gardiner, Casey, arrived here today on a three day "friendly and neighbourly visit."

The captain of the S.S. "Jalaketu" handed over to Mr. P. C. Sen, Food Minister of West Bengal, 1,500 pounds of wheat sent by American children for famine relief in India.

JAMSAHEB FOR NEW YORK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

His Highness Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar left Bombay for New York by a T.W.A. plane today. The Jamsaheb is proceeding to the States to attend the U.N. as an Indian delegate.

LEASE OF ISLANDS NEAR ANDAMANS

Plans To Develop Timber Industry

CALCUTTA, July 21 (PTI): Two islands—north and middle Andaman—with several smaller islands girdling them, covering over 700 square miles of land area, have been leased out on a long term basis by the Government of India to a private Calcutta firm for developing timber industry there, it was learned today.

Port Bolington, situated in one of these islands on laying about two hundred miles north of Porto Blair, is likely to be rebuilt into a modern port and renamed "Mayabandar".

The firm envisages developing the timber industry, exploiting other natural resources, exporting other wood products and constructing a colony for several thousand people.

U.S. Lags Behind Soviet In Air Power

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPA): American Legion National Commander, Erle Cocke Jr. said that the U.S. has dropped to the status of second class air power and is two years behind Russia in plane production.

In a speech prepared for the annual convention of the Legion's District of Columbia Department, Cocks compared Russian airpower with that of the U.S. and concluded that "America today is not a first class air power."

It is questionable if America is even a second class air power.

In modern jet fighters Russia now outnumbers us 3-1/2 to one. In combat planes Russia is outbuilding us four to one. Two more years will be required before we can hope to close that production gap...."It will take us until 1954 to match the Russians in the air", he said

Rent Act Extended To Vijalpore

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has directed that Part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, should be extended to Vijalpore in the Surat district in respect of premises let for residence, business, trade or storage, with effect from July 17

Sir B. Rama Rau, Governor, Reserve Bank inaugurating the All India Shroff's Conference at the Indian Merchants Chamber Hall on Saturday morning. Mr. Madan Mohan Ruia presided.

ROLE OF INDIGENOUS BANKING IN INDIA

Mr. Rama Rau's Call To Shroffs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A PLEA to the indigenous bankers to change their "traditional outlook and practices" and to adopt modern working methods "to play their full and honourable part in the credit machinery of the country" was made by Mr. Benegal Rama Rau, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India inaugurating the first All-India Shroffs' Conference here today.

The conference, convened under the direct initiative of the Bombay Shroffs' Association Ltd., Bombay and representing a number of other commercial bodies as well as individual members of the "sharafi" profession from all over the country is aimed at giving a lead to the indigenous bankers, to extend their scope of service and to persuade the Government to link up the indigenous institution to the Reserve Bank of India.

RURAL FINANCE

Mr. Rau said that "the primary responsibility for producing a constructive scheme for the linking of the indigenous bankers with the Reserve Bank must rest on the indigenous bankers." He assured them of the co-operation and help of the Bank in this task and said that the shroffs in turn would extend their full co-operation in collection of the necessary data for Reserve Bank of India inquiry into all aspects of rural finance.

"One of our difficulties in the past in dealing with indigenous banking has been the absence of any single organisation which can speak on behalf of a large proportion of the shroffs and indigenous bankers in different parts of the country." He hoped the efforts would be made by the conference towards fulfilling this need.

Tracing the early history of the attempts made to link up the institution of indigenous banking with the Reserve Bank, Mr. Rau said the draft scheme formulated by the Reserve Bank of India to implement the recommendations of the Central Banking Inquiry Committee fell through as "the preliminary conditions" to be satisfied on the part of the shroffs for establishing such contacts were not accepted.

Mr Madanmohan R. Ruia, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, who presided over today's session said that in view of the important place agriculture occupied in any scheme of economic planning in the country and the peculiar characteristics inherent in it "the hereditary experience and local knowledge and the intimacy of contact with the people of indigenous bankers" had a vital role to play. He doubted whether the stage had been reached when the indigenous institution of credit could be dispensed with "without affecting the volume of credit transactions" in the country.

CO-OPERATION SOUGHT

He said that the shroffs must standardise their business methods and make adequate provisions for arbitration in case of disputes between shroffs as also between shroffs and clients. He hoped that organisations interested in 'sharafi' business which had not participated in the conference would also lend their co-operation.

Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the guest of honour and delegates and said that the shroffs did not wish to oust the existing banking and joint-stock credit organisations but only act as supplementary to the banking machinery.

The conference will discuss nine draft resolutions, the main ones being "Linking the Institution of shroffs with the Reserve Bank" "Appointment of a rural finance inquiry committee," "Collection of statistical data" and the "Standardisation and reform relating to sharafi business".

The conference will continue its deliberations today and tomorrow at the Indian Merchants Chamber Hall.

On 'Special' Duty To India

FEROZEPUR, July 21, (UPI): Rahim, a Pakistani on an espionage duty in India was arrested at Kasu Bagu, about five miles from here, says a report published by the "Tribune".

During interrogation, he admitted there was a regular training school in espionage in Pakistan and along with eight others, all trained there, he was sent to India about a month back.

At the time of his arrest, Rahim posed insane, gave out his name as Ganshyam and had a chemically fixed "choti". He was later found to know four languages viz. English, Urdu, Gurumukhi and Hindi and had in his possession railway tickets for journeys to Delhi, Poona and Nagpur.

It is stated Rahim was making enquiries about the military situation in India from a khaki clad bus driver, Hardev, whom he mistook to be a military man. Hardev directed him to a passing-by military man. He got suspicious at the nature of Rahim's question and tactfully took him to the military authorities.

Further interrogation is proceeding.

RAILWAYS MUST BE SOCIALISED

Kripalani's Suggestion

AHMEDABAD, July 21 (PTI): "If the Railways were not nationalised but socialised there would have been no threat of a strike on railways", Acharya Kripalani leader of the Praja Party told PTI here today.

"Socialised Railways would be under a board representative of all interests affected—Government, travelling public, labour, merchants and manufacturers. Such a Board would have recommended increases in scales of pay satisfactory to all parties concerned. The Railway employees also would have accepted the recommendations made by their own representatives", Acharya Kripalani explained.

The Peking Government authorities in Shanghai have requisitioned the assets of the standard Vacuum Oil Company, Caltex (China) Limited and the Chung Mei (Sino-American) Oil Company, according to reports published in Hong Kong.

U. S. COPPER EXPORT STORY

WASHINGTON, July 21, (PTI-Reuter).

A statement Department official engaged on the political aspects of export control yesterday stated that no thought had been given to the possibility of a cut in India's copper export quota "if the metal were used in a war with Pakistan".

He was commenting on an American news agency report. This quoted a senior Commerce Department official as saying India's quota would be cut drastically if there were indications the copper might be used in such a war.

(The categorical nature of the report surprised the Commerce Department officials when it was drawn to their attention. They appeared to be greatly embarrassed by the publication of the remarks attributed).

The State Department official said that copper was scarce and U.S. export quotas were based on the industrial needs and the general economic development of individual countries.

QUESTION, 'ACADEMIC'

He added: "We have not even begun to think of copper and export quotas in relation to a possible war between India and Pakistan.

"The question is entirely academic".

A very senior Commerce Department official would not repeat the reported remark when invited to do so. He agreed the question was academic, and the remark, if made, unfortunate.

He said quotas of copper and other materials for India, Pakistan or any other country were continuously reviewed in the light of developments.

He said that as far as non-Communist countries were concerned, these developments were chiefly the supply and demand situation, the requests of importing countries, and the urgency with which the United States viewed requirements.

Uranium In Mexico

LONDON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): British atomic energy experts have confirmed the presence of uranium in Mexico, a Government official said here yesterday.

Indian Mission Leaves Russia

LONDON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian Cultural Delegation which has been visiting the Soviet Union by Soviet invitation has left for home, according to a Moscow radio report received here last night.

The broadcast said that Dr. Balik, head of the delegation, told an official reception "Our stay in Kazakhistan will remain for ever in our memory.

"We have seen that in the years of Soviet power the Kazakh people have achieved great success in the spheres of science and medical services".

He spoke also of the high level of artistic development in the Kazakh Republic and the "bumper harvests" of wheat, maize, grapes and apples.

"We take away with us the best possible impressions of our stay in the Soviet Union. On our return home we shall honestly tell the Indian people about everything we have seen in the USSR", Dr. Balik was quoted as saying.

ILLITERACY WIPED OUT

Moscow Radio last night reported academician P. C. Mahalanobis, Director of the Indian Statistical Institute, as describing the virtual elimination of illiteracy in a Soviet province is "a great achievement".

The broadcast picked up in London quoted a Tass report. It said Mr. Mahalanobis was in the Soviet Union as the guest of the all-Union Society for Cultural Relations with foreign countries. He had seen industrial, cultural, educational and medical establishments.

BETRAYAL OF EUROPE

Madrid Radio's Accusation

MADRID, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Madrid Radio accused Britain and France in its main bulletin last night, "of treachery and betrayal of the Christian world and Europe."

Instead of raising an outcry of "treason" against the U.S.A., France and Britain should remember "that if there is any treason brewing against this Christian world it is yours," the broadcast declared.

"If ever the day comes when culture and civilisation are ruined and the world is flooded by the invading hordes of the Communists, the world will owe it to you more than anyone else."

LOAN TO SPAIN

WASHINGTON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Export Import Bank announced yesterday it had granted a 750 thousand-Dollar loan to Spain for improvement of the Spanish Railway System.

INDIA WILL BE FRIENDLY TO ALL NATIONS

Keskar On Foreign Policy

COIMBATORE, July 21 (PTI): Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, emphasised the necessity of having an intelligent and enlightened public opinion on foreign affairs in the country to guide the Government in the conduct of its foreign policy. The Minister who was addressing Congress workers under the auspices of the town Congress Committee here this morning called on Congress and other political workers to devote more time to the study of foreign affairs.

Dr Keskar reiterated the general approach of the country's foreign policy—one of friendship towards all nations while not allowing her own rights to be trampled upon.

NO STRINGS TO COLOMBO PLAN

Casey's Assurance

MELBOURNE, July 21, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Richard Casey, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, who begins a tour of countries in South-East Asia and Far East last night told a press conference that he hoped to convince Asian nations that there were "no strings to the Colombo economic aid plan for South-East Asia."

Australia had taken the initiative in the Colombo Plan, he said, adding: "We are out to help to the greatest extent we can".

Mr. Casey

Mr. Casey said that the main beneficiaries under the plan would be India, Pakistan and Ceylon. But Australia hoped that Indonesia, Siam, and Indo-China would ultimately come into the plan.

He hoped to convince the countries not yet in the scheme that "no sacrifice of their own autonomy would be incurred if they come into it".

Island Without Race Barrier

ZANZIBAR, July 21 (PTI):— "God is merciful on this peaceful island and I hope that it will continue to be peaceful."

This is the oft-repeated wish of Seyyid Sir Khalifa Bin Harub, Arab-born Sultan of the tiny British Protectorate of Zanzibar, lying 25 miles off East Africa in the Indian Ocean.

True to his word, the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba have ever remained peaceful, even with alien domination, writes K. C. Arun, P.T.I. Correspondent.

Blissfully indifferent to bitter racial controversies raging all along the mainland, this 12th century "base" of Arab slave traders is today the only part of East Africa to be free from racial discrimination. To a great extent, the success of its policy is due to the personal influence of the "secular minded" Sultan.

Arab by descent, Muslim by religion and feudal by tradition, the Sultan is Zanzibar's most liberal-minded political figure. Benevolent and pious, he always counsels patience and unity in racial relations. Without doubt, he is the most respected person in the domain.

Zanzibar, which came under Britain's protection in 1890, is governed by the Sultan with the "advice" of a British Resident responsible to the Colonial Office.

Zanzibar's 265,872 population include 45,500 Arabs and 15,800 Indians. Europeans in the islands are mostly officials and number a bare 308. Africans make up the rest of the people and are generally manual labourers.

Wisconsin Degrees For Bombay Students

MADISON, Wis (U.S.A.): Several students from Bombay were awarded their degrees by the University of Wisconsin as the first semester of the State University's 1950-51 school year came to a close recently. The students are: Dattatraya G. Kelkar, Shankar Tekdi, Baroda, Master of Science. Hemant M. Kotak, 16 Bank St., Master of Science. I. N. Patel Alembic Chemical Works Baroda, Master of Science. Leo M. Eliyak, 13 Ash Lane, Bombay Master of Science.

'ANTI-CONTROL DAY' IN SURAT

SURAT, July 21. (PTI): Cloth and grain merchants of Surat are observing "Anti-Control Day" today in response to a directive from Prof. N. G. Ranga.

All cloth and grain shops are closed today.

The merchants will hold a meeting this evening to protest against controls.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Vad 4, 2007.
Muslim: Savval 17, 1370.
Parsi: Behman 23, 1320.
Sunrise 6-12 a.m.,
Sunset 7-18 p.m.
Hightide 02-00, 14-32.
Lowtide 08-00, 20-58.

Today's Engagements

MILL MAZDOOR SABHA: Textile workers rally, Kamgar Maidan, 5-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HOTELS' FEDERATION: Meeting to consider "evils of picketing by hotel employees and to protest against increase in price of skimmed milk", Kaiser Baug, Dongri, 10 a.m.

THE BENGALI ASSOCIATION: "Barsa Mangal Festival", Convocation Hall, 5 p.m.

HOTEL MAZDOOR SABHA: Public meeting of hotel workers, Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, 8-30 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Pandit Jwaladutt Sharma to speak, Bora Bazar, Fort, 9-30 a.m.

PUBLIC MEETING TO MOURN DEATH OF THE LATE MR. CHOTTALAL KILACHAND: Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank, 9-30 a.m.

THE BOOK TRADERS' BULLETIN: Meeting of all publishers, booksellers and educationists of Bombay, Robert Money School, Proctor Road, 9 a.m.

VANI VIHAR VIDYALAYA: Sri Jayatirtha Punyatitni will be celebrated at Vidyalaya premises, Matunga, G.I.P., 9-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

THE BOMBAY BUILDING WORKERS' UNION: Annual General Meeting, Gujarati Forbes Sabha Hall, 8 p.m.

ADI ANDHRA SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION: A meeting to consider the progress of the Association, Gujarati Forbes Sabha Hall, 7 p.m.

RAM RAJYA PARISHAD. Meeting 6 p.m. Madhav Bagh, Shri Swami Karpatriji Maharaj and Raj Kumari Prabhawati Raje will address.

Sarvodaya Committee Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay State Sarvodaya Committee at its meeting held at the Secretariat, Bombay, today sanctioned the budgets of the Sarvodaya Centres in Ahmednagar and Nasik districts and in Puna in Surat District.

Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, presided.

Among those who attended the meeting were Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, and Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Labour and Industries.

Kher Receives Ambedkar

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, received Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Minister for Law, Government of India.

Mr. Kher also presided over a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Children's Centre, Bombay.

Dock-Workers' Advisory Committee

NEW DELHI, July 21.

Shri L. C. Jain, I.C.S., Chief Labour Commissioner, Ministry of Labour, has been appointed Chairman of the Dock-Workers' Advisory Committee vice Shri Jaleshwar Prasad.

The other members of the Committee, constituted in February 1950 under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, are Shri T. S. Parasuraman, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Transport, and Shri P. N. Damry I.A.S., Labour Commissioner, Bombay.

DEPRESSION IN BAY OF BENGAL

All-India Weather

POONA, July 21 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday the 21st July 1951:— A depression has formed in the Bay of Bengal off the Circars-Orissa coast with centre about 60 miles south-east of Gopalpur. It is likely to intensify and move in a west-north westerly direction.

Rainfall has been widespread in the Konkan Deccan (Desh) Hyderabad, Malabar and south Kanara. It has occurred locally in Assam sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, West Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rayalaseema.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 22ND:—

The monsoon will continue to be active along the west coast. Rainfall will also be widespread in Gangatic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, East Madhya Pradesh Andradesa, Saurashtra and Kutch Gujrat, Deccan and Mysore. It will occur locally in the rest of northeast India, East Uttar Pradesh Vindhya Pradesh, West Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Hyderadbad and Rayalaseema. Scattered showers are likely in Tamilnad, South Rajasthan, West Uttar Pradesh, and the hills of the Punjab (I).

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:— Locally heavy rain is likely in Orissa, coastal Andhradesa and the Konkan during the next few hours.

Following is the weather chart, showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with total rainfall from 1st June 1951, and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours (IST) on 21st July 1951:

Ahmedabad	—79	0.1	2.9—9.2	
Allahabad	98	82	0	14.9+1.4
BOMBAY	83	75	2.5	43.4+5.5
Calcutta	91	80	T.	19.9—0.6
Delhi	98	82	0	4.0—4.5
Madras	91	75	0.5	4.5+0.3
Poona	79	72	T	8.7—3.1
Surat	87	79	T	8.5+0.3

FIRST AMERICAN FOOD SHIP

Reception Plans Discussed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A ceremonial reception is to be held at the Bombay harbour when the first American food ship S.S. 'John Chester Kendell' arrived next week.

The Government of India, the Government of Bombay and the Mayor of Bombay will participate in the function.

Details of the proposed function were discussed at an informal meeting held at the Secretariat today under the chairmanship of Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai Bombay's Civil Supplies Minister.

It was understood that the Prime Minister and the American Ambassador in India, Mr. Loy Henderson, were being requested to attend the function.

The meeting was attended today by Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. Robert W. Ehrman, Public Affairs Officer, USIS, Mr. T. Edward Nunce on behalf of USIS, Mr. L. T. Gholap, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust and the Regional Food Commissioner, Government of India.

'Quake Rocks Monte Cassino

MONTE CASSINO (South Italy), July 21 (PTI-Reuter):: A slight earth tremor shock the Monte Cassino area yesterday causing cracks in some village houses. There were no victims.

Hyderabad Shows Deficit

HYDERABAD (Dn), July 21 (PTI): The State as a whole has received 2.36 inches of rain less than average of 10.37 inches for the last 31 years upto July 12 during the current monsoon season, according to a press note issued today.

Earthquake Shock

POONA, July 21 (PTI): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre about 1,560 miles away from Poona, was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona at 7-08 a.m. I.S.T. today.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, July 22.

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 K. V. Desai, G. songs, 08-15 A Joshi, bilawal, 11-45 Kamal Sangekar, kh v.d., 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 A. Kareem, tabla, 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 Sunday serenade 14-00 E. Folksongs, 14-15 H Pinch, Finch favourites, 17-30 Kamal Sangekar, kh.v.d., 18-10 A. Kareem, tabla, 18-30 S. B. Mane, kh.v.d., 19-00 K. V. Desai, G bhajan, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air quartet, eman, 19-30 Kamal Sangekar, khval, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Instr. duet, 20-45 K. V. Desai, G songs, 21-15 T. K. Vekatachlam, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Hensel and Gretel.

VARIATIONS— 353m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A. Kareem, tabla, 08-45 Kumudini Pednekar, M songs, 11-00 Film songs, 12-15 D. P. Singh, swar sargham, 13-00 Kumudini Pednekar, bhavgeet, 13-30 A Roy, bhajan, 13-50 S. B Manel, thumri, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Hanuman P. B. Mandali, bhajan, 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Kumudini Pednekar, M songs, 20-30 M Zauqi U talk, 20-45 S. B. Mane, M pad, 21-00 A. Roy, H. songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M. 21-45 Studio concert.

BARODA—AHMEDABAD

250 and 326.1 m.—08-15 Favourite artists, 08-30 R. V. Desai, khayal, 18-20 A. Doshi, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners, (Baroda), and Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Film songs (Ahm.) 19-00 R. V. Desai, puria, 19-15 A. Doshi, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet Sidha, (Baroda), 19-30 For Industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 R. V Desai, gorakh Kalyan, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat's music (Delhi relay), (Ahm.) 21-15 A Doshi, geets, 21-30 R. V. Desai, maru bihag.

GOA

34.22 m.— 08-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 09-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy, 01-00 Music by Roth, 01-30 Salon serenade, 02-00 Hindi request prog. 03-00 Hindi film music 04-00 N. Cloutier and his music, 04-30 Concert Hall of air 05-00 I hear Southland singing, 05-15 Bringing Christ to Nations 05-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.— 07-15 a.m. It's a good day, 07-30 BBC news 07-45 Star of today, 08-00 Sunday serenade, 08-15 Voice of prophecy, 08-45 Round up time, 09-00 Swap shop, 09-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog 12-00 Music for lunch, 05-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 06-30 Lipton Show (Hindi) 07-00 Down harmony lane, 07-15 Four stars and starlet 07-30 Music by Roth, 07-55 Rhodes record of week, 08-00 Famous tenors 08-30 Melody tours, 09-00 Relay Voice of America, 09-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 Sunday service 16-00 Sports, 16-15 C Kunz at piano, 18-45 Strike up music, 19-45 Concerto, Mozart's, 21-00 Dance them around, 21-45 Sunday service, 22-15 London forum, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, and For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pakistan, and weekly review, 20-20 Eastern affairs in Br press, 20-30 Health and hygiene, 20-34 Letters' replies.

Two Bodies Washed Ashore

POLICE SUSPECT LOVE TRAGEDY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Two dead bodies were washed ashore at Marine Drive near the Parsi Gymkhana this morning. One of them was that of a 25-year-old boy and another of a girl aged about 20. Both the bodies bore marks of minor injuries.

The dead persons still remain unidentified. Police suspect that they were lovers, who had put an end to their lives, due to some disappointment.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

M Ed. Exam. Results

The following candidates have passed the Examinations:—

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 3 28 30 41 58.

PASS CLASS:—Nos. 2 12 16 17 20 31 32 36 37 38 43 44 46 48 49 51 53 56 57 60 66 67 70.

Minimum Wages For Tobacco Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday: The members of the Committee appointed by the Government for fixation of minimum wages for workers engaged in the bidi-making and other tobacco industries will visit Poona, Sholapur, Singli, Nipani, Sinnar (Nasik), Surat, Nadiad, Ahmedabad and other centres for a study of working conditions of employees, wage structure of the industry, etc.

The Committee took this decision at its meeting held at the Bombay Secretariat on July 21 and also drew up a tentative programme of visits during the next month.

Hostel For Backward Class Girls

BOMBAY, Saturday: One more hostel for the backward class girls is to be opened at Kasa in the Thana district by the Government of Bombay under its post-war Reconstruction Plan. To start with the management of the new hostel will be entrusted to Acharya Bhise, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, Thana. Later it will be handed over to the District School Board, Thana.

Under the Post-war Reconstruction Plan, thirteen Backward Class Hostels have so far been opened in the State.

Pre-Employment Training School

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As part of its Post-war Reconstruction and Development Programme, the Government of Bombay has directed that a pre-employment training school for imparting training in weaving should be established at Ahmedabad as an experimental measure.

Pre-employment training for new entrance is one of the main features of the Government's plans against unemployment under the Post-war Reconstruction Programme.

Admiral Sherman To Confer With Carney

NAPLES, July 21 (PTI-Reuter): Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, United States Chief of Naval Operations arrived here by air from London this morning.

He will confer with Admiral Robert B. Carney, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Pact forces in Southern Europe, who has his headquarters on board the American warship 'Mount Olympus.'

Security Proceedings Quashed

PATIALA, July 21 (PTI): Security proceedings instituted against thirty out of 41 Akalis who were arrested on June 23 were quashed today by the Chief Justice of PEPSU High Court, Sardar Bahadur Tejao Singh. The remaining eleven, who will be tried, were ordered to be released on furnishing a bail of Rs. 200 each.

These Akalis were arrested while making anti-Ministry demonstrations in Patiala.

'CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS'

Useful Brochure By Reserve Bank

It is an axiom accepted all over the world today that excessive fragmentation of agricultural holdings is one of the most serious obstacles to efficient and profitable farming. This is evident from the fact that consolidation of holdings and allied measures to overcome this obstacle are given a prominent place in most of the countries in their plans for rehabilitation of agriculture.

In India, though measures to vombat this problem were contemplated in various parts of the country at different times, no energetic and effective steps were taken till recently except in two States, namely, the Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. However, a number of factors such as the coming of popular Ministries into power in 1937, the establishment of a National Government at the Centre after the recent war, the acute shortage of food since the partition of the country, the need for agricultural reconstruction emphasized by several Committees appointed by the Government, and above all, the growing interest of the educated classes in the economic future of the country have created an awareness in the minds of Governments to the urgency of overcoming this serious drawback in agriculture.

MEASURES IN STATES

It may also be noted that several States in India have recently undertaken to reform land tenure system with a view to granting occupancy rights to cultivating tenants. Such major land reform measures would bring little material benefit to the actual tiller of the soil, unless care is also taken to evolve a pattern of agriculture in which the unit of cultivation is sufficiently large and compact to make cultivation a paying proposition.

The Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India has just brought out a very useful brochure on 'Consolidation of Holdings.' In this publication an attempt has been made to examine the problem of fragmentation of holdings in its varied aspects, the steps taken in different parts of India tackle it and the results achieved, as also the measure adopted in foreign countries to consolidate fragmented holdings, and to prevent fragmentation in future.

In the concluding chapter, the authors have indicated the lines on which it would appear that consolidation of holdings may suitably be undertaken. These recommendations, though of a general character, are intended to be of some guidance to the various States which may be preparing schemes for tackling the problem of fragmented holdings.

The bulletin is priced only 8 Annas and can be had from the Administrative Officer, Department of Research and Statistics, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

K.P.S. MENON RETURNS FROM EUROPE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Secretary to the External Affairs Ministry, Government of India, arrived this morning by the P. and O. liner, 'Stratheden' after an extended holiday in Europe.

Mr. Menon said that his stay on the Continent had been a pleasant one. In Germany, he stated, the havoc wrought by the R.A.F. in the last war was still in evidence.

Mr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, till recently Indian Ambassador to the Hague, and now appointed High Commissioner to Pakistan also arrived by 'Stratheden.'

'Annapoorna' Closed On Sunday

BOMBAY, Saturday: In order to allow for cleaning of the place and make suitable adjustments, the All-India Women's Food Council's non-cereal, non-rationed cafeteria will remain closed on Sunday.

News From American Markets

IRREGULAR PRICE MOVEMENT IN N. Y. COTTON

Good Demand For Utilities

NEW YORK, July 20—Cotton futures turned irregular near close after ruling firm throughout most of the session.

The late action was caused by uneasiness over the Korean situation before the week-end. The volume continued to be small, with traders taking a watching and waiting position.

After opening 5 to 14 points higher and holding around there most of the session, prices near the final bell softened and closed 8 points lower to 2 points higher. Large crop ideas also continued to create a hesitant tone despite reports of crop deterioration in parts of Texas. Traders were inclined to even up positions prior to week-end.

The textile market continued to be dull even in the face of price cuts for many items.

Following were the closings with the price range :—

Deli.	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT				39.05
Oct	34.92	34.92	34.82	34.82
Dec.	34.89	34.89	34.73	34.77
March	34.87	34.87	34.73	34.76
May	34.75	34.74	34.59	34.67
July	34.50	34.50	34.37	34.35
Oct.	32.90	32.91	32.75	32.77
Dec.	32.75	32.75	32.60	32.61
NEW ORLEANS				
SPOT				37.25
Oct	34.84	34.85	34.72	34.76
Dec	34.75	34.75	34.62	34.63
March	34.81	34.81	34.72	34.74
May	34.70	34.70	34.6	34.64
July	34.38	34.38	34.29	34.26
Oct	32.84	32.90	32.84	32.84
Dec.	32.64	32.70	32.65	32.61

WALL STREET

Utilities stole the spotlight from the more publicized rails and industrials on the stock market, as it soared to a new peak since November 19, 1931. Rails advanced with them to give the market the fourth consecutive rise despite late realizing in industrials.

The volume increased to 1,390,000 shares.

Of 1,052 issues traded, 514 advanced, 292 declined and 246 remained unchanged.

Rails rose fractions to about two points, in anticipation of early favourable decision on requested freight rate increase. There was much favourable corporation news, although Hudson Motor directors failed to act on dividend, causing stock to drop 7/8s.

Curb sales totalled 260,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was $2,910,000.

PEPPER

The market was steady but extremely quiet. A grinder purchased a small spot lot for immediate requirements at 169. Otherwise buying interest was restricted to scattered dealer enquiries running about two cents under asking levels. The main bolstering factor is the strengthen of Indian shippers prices which is partly attributed to reports of buying by Russia. Spot through August delivery offered at 169 with September through August delivery held at 168 cents per pound exdock.

SILVER: Sales were about 150,000 ounces. Consumer demand was well maintained but offerings were adequate.

METALS

The following were closing prices of metals on the New York market today.

TIN—July 105.50 bid; September 102.50 bid.

LEAD—July 19.20 bid.

ZINC—July 24.00 bid.

COPPER—July 25.00 nom.

STEEL SHARES

The following were prices of US Steel on the New York market today :

HIGH	40-1/4,
LOW	39-7/8,
CLOSE	40.

CASTOR OIL

Caster oil in tank cars was today quoted at 20.75 cents asked per pound.

COPRA

Copra was today bid at $157 per short ton compared to the offering price of $160 Thursday.

Cocoanut oil was continued to be valued at 11-1/2 cents asked.

SEED

The following were prices of seeds on the New York market today :

Black pepper—$1.69-1/2 nom.

Castorseeds—$235.00 bid, peri long ton.

Peanuts—20-1/2 cents per pound.

SUGAR

Evening up operations prior to week-end carried sugar futures higher, particularly in world contracts today.

RUBBER

The following were closing prices of rubber on the London market today :

SPOT—49, 50, business 48-3/4 to 49-1/4.

Sept. 44-1/4, 44-3/4, business 44-1/4.

Oct/Dec. 39, 39-1/2, business 39.

Jan/Mar. 35-3/4, 36-1/4, business 36.

Apr/June 33 nom.

CIF

July 43-1/2 nom.

July/Aug. 41-1/4, 41-3/4.

Aug/Sept. 39-3/4, 40-1/4.

CHICAGO WHEAT

July 2-32-1/2, Sept. 2-34-5/8 Dec, 2-39-1/8.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, July 20.

COPRA:

Copra, Straits CEI FMS delivered weight, C. i. f., per ton £ 89 paid buyer.

Copra, Philippines, in bulk, CIF per ton £ 197 seller.

Copra, Ceylon, FMS, CIF per ton £ 90 nominal, doubtful.

Coconut Oil Straits, in drums, CIF per ton £ 138 nominal.

Coconut Oil Straits, in bulk CIF per ton £ 130 nominal.

Coconut Oil, Ceylon, in drums CIF per ton £ 140 nom.

Coconut oil, Ceylon in bulk CIF per ton £ 132 nom.

Palmoil Liberian, CIF, per ton, $ 290 niminal.

Palmoil Malayan, CIF, per ton £ 130 nom.

PEPPER :

Trading was quiet and irregular. Black lampong 13 sh white muntok 17 sh shipping weights and white sarawak 17/7/2 delivered weight July August shipment per pound CIF basis ports. Malabar spot 1390 sellers, afloat and July August shipment 1370 sellers per hundredweight CIF United Kingdom.

SILVER :

The price of silver for both spot and forward remained unchanged in the London market today at 78-1/2 pence per ounce.

MERCURY:

The price of mercury remained unchanged in the London market today at 73-1/2 pounds per flash.

TIN:

The tin market turned easier in the morning session.

Spot was down 12-3/4 to 838-3/4 and three months was down four pounds sterling to 816-1/2.

The turnover amounted to 100 tons of which 15 were for cash.

Spot—buyers, 837-1/2: sellers. 840; business 840.

Three Months—buyers, 815; sellers, 817; business 817 to 815.

Settlement—810.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 90 tons, all forward.

Closing prices were :

Spot—buyers, 845; sellers, 855; business nil.

Three Months—buyers, 823; sellers, 824; business 824 to 817.

Singapore Pepper

SINGAPORE, July 20

The market was quiet with black lampong unchanged at 695 and white muntok ten down at 925 straits dollars per picul sellers exgodown.

City Markets
SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, July 21.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today.

Privately some business was done in Tata Steel Defd. Shares which opened at Rs. 2,060 and improved at Rs. 2,068-12 but declined at Rs. 2,052-8 and steadied at Rs. 2,057-8.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, July 21.

By mutual arrangement, all shorts were offered Ashad Silver at Rs. 201-8 by professional operators and the outstanding business was evened up.

Shravan Delivery Forward Silver opened today at Rs. 188-8 and after declining at Rs. 187-12 under increased selling rallied at Rs. 188. Ashad Silver was quoted at Rs. 201-8 and Spot bullion was also quoted at Rs. 201-8.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 111-11 and after declining at Rs. 111-8 advanced at Rs. 111-15 and steadied at Rs. 111-14. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-2 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77-4.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	.... Rs.	201	0 0
Forward	.....	187	8 0
Ready Gold	.....	113	0 0
Forward	.....	111	15 0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, July 21.

GROUNDNUTS

Khandesh quality	Rs.	45	12 0
Madras Coromondal	..	44	14 0
Bold	.....	44	2 0
August-September	..	43	12 0
Dec-Jan	..	38	14 0
LINSEED			
Bold	.....	37	8 0
June-July	....	37	10 0
August-September	....	37	6 0
Oct.-Nov		38	0 0
CASTORSEEDS			
Madras	.....	44	8 0
September	....	217	0 0
May	...	192	0 0
OILS			
Groundnut local	....	25	12 0
Upcountry	....	25	0 0
July	.....	25	0 0
August	.....	24	9 0
September	....	24	4 0
Linseed Oil	.....	23	0 0

CLOTH MARKETS OBSERVE HARTAL

The cloth markets remained closed on Saturday the 21st July due to Control Protest Day.

Karachi Markets

KARACHI, July 21

Cotton market quiet and featureless in the absence of new developments. Trade awaiting Government decision regards new crop export policy. New crop reports so far favourable and NT October nominally quoted at 75. Cottonseeds easier.

Current quotations: Cotton 289, F 113, NT 111, LSS 112. Four F 103/8. Desi 65/67. Cottonseeds 7/4, Gold 85, nominal.

Continental Stocks

PARIS, July 20.

Trading considerably improved confirming the good undertone of the past few days. Under the leadership French issues specially engineerings the improvement was extended to most sections. Internationals followed the trend with goldmmings in the lead. French rentes held barely steady.

BRUSSELS:

The forward market tone improved with several issues gaining. Union minere and petrofina held firm but activity was in the latter only. In the cash market, katanga ordinary held yesterday's closing gain. A noteworthy feature was an improvement in vieille montague. Trading elsewhere was restricted and prices practically unchanged.

AMSTERDAM :

Four per cent Philips dollar loan officially quoted at 102-1/2 is atracting many subscriptions. The market generally was friendly due to weekend covering. Philips gained four points. Guilder investments were steadier.

Dollar state loans were weaker.

PARIS GOLD

The price of gold remained unchanged on the Paris market today at 501 Francs per gram.

'EMPIRE ROACH' INQUIRY FINDINGS

LONDON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Egyptian Information Office in London issued a statement yesterday on the "Empire Roach" incident. The inquiry carried out by the Egyptian Government into the "Empire Roach" incident has elicited the following facts:

1. That the British steamer was in a prohibited zone when called upon to stop.

2. The steamer failed to respond to morse signals from the Egyptian corvette and not only did not stop but accelerated speed.

3. That the warning shot was fired across her bows by the corvette after which the steamer stopped.

4. That the number of the personnel of the corvettes crew who boarded the steamer did not exceed five.

5. That when the captain of the steamer refused to show his papers the steamer was escorted to Sharm El Sheikh and there searched.

6. That no proof of any damage to the steamer's wireless was elicited by the inquiry.

7. That no proof of the removal of any of the ship's property was elicited by the inquiry.

CAPTAIN'S MISTAKE

8. The corvette's captain was held to blame on one count only namely that he detained the steamer longer than was necessary. He had been reprimanded.

"Egypt firmly maintains her legitimate sovereign rights in her internal and territorial waters and regrets that this incident should have led to the present hostile campaign against her", the statement added.

Jap Spy Leader Sentenced

TOKYO, July 21 (UPA): Yoshimatsu Iwamura, leader of the spy ring which had advance information on the Inchon (Korea) landing was sentenced on Saturday to ten years' hard labour.

Iwamura also was fined $5,000 by the International Provost Court and ordered deported when his prison sentence is completed.

Iwamura's right hand man Ho Tatsu Min was sentenced to eight years' hard labour and fined $2,500. He also was ordered deported on completion of his sentence.

LIGNITE DEPOSITS IN SOUTH ARCOT

MADRAS, July 21 (PTI): The deposits of lignite (brown coal) in the South Arcot district are worth mining economically and will produce an excellent substitute for charcoal, widely used as a fuel in India, according to mining and chemical engineering experts in Germany and England.

Exports Of Magnesium Dioxide & Peroxide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Exporters of magnesium dioxide and perioxide are requested by a notification issued by the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay, to submit within fifteen days from today a statement of their exports of the above items during any of the last three years ending 1950 in which their exports were highest.

The notification adds that the statements should show the country of final destination of these exports, their date of exportation, the quantity showing nett weight, the vessels name and documentary evidence of export.

Export Of Soft Cotton Waste Allowed

BOMBAY, July 21 (PTI): It has been decided to allow the export not only of "all types of soft cotton waste other than silver-waste, roving-waste, bondas and ends" but also of soft cotton waste including the prohibited varieties soiled by oil, according to a notification issued today by the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay.

Indo-Greek Agreement

NEW DELHI, July 21 (PTI): The Government of India and the Government of Greece have entered into an arrangement regarding the settlement of claims in respect of money and property which were subjected to special measures in the two countries during the war, says a Press Note issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, July 20.

KARNAK		
July	.....	172.80
Sept.	.....	175.65
Nov.	.....	129.50
Jan.	.....	136.00
ASHMOUNI		
Aug.	.....	125.00
Oct	.....	105.50

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st Sept. 1950 to 19th July 1951.	420950
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1950 to 19th July 1951..	775391
Same period last year ..	924503
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 19th July 1951.	471539
Same time last year. ..	560145

CONGRESS WORKERS' DECISION

PHALTAN, July 21, (H.S.): The Maharashtra Congress High Command is understood to have decided to nominate Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Bombay's Minister for Reconstruction and Development, as candidate to contest one of the twenty seats for Parliament in Maharashtra. A recent meeting of the Congress workers of this district held here discussed election plans, it is learnt.

BARBARA HUTTON WINS DIVORCE PLEA

CUERNAVACA, Mexico, July 21 (UPA): Dime Store heiress Barbara Hutton divorced Lithuanian Prince Igor Troubetskoy Friday after a secret legal battle across three nations.

Her suit to shed her fourth husband was approved and signed by Governor Ernesto Escobar Mounoz on grounds of cruelty.

The 38-year-old multi-millionairess paid less than $100 to divorce Troubetskoy who once said he could not live without her and placed a $3,000,000 price tag on her freedom.

Miss Hutton completed her fight to rid herself of the handsome European nobleman after leaving Mexico in disgust three months ago when her suit appeared hopelessly bogged down in legal red tape.

Company Law Body

NEW DELHI, July 21 (PTI): The Sub-Committee of the Company Law Commitee, which is meeting at Calcutta from July 24 to August 1, is likely to conclude its deliberations at this session and take final recommendations to the main Committee, it is officially learnt here.

The main Committee would then meet some time in August to consider these recommendations.

Karwar Police Haul

KARWAR, July 21. (H.S.): Forty thousand Rupees worth of stationery and toilet goods such as razor sets, face powder, fountain pens, etc., smuggled from the territory of Goa were seized by the Karwar police from a country boat anchored in the river Kali near Nandanagadda, four miles from here on Tuesday evening.

Indictment Of Colour Hatred In U.S.

BLACK BOY by Richard Wright. Published by Harper & Brothers. Price $2.50. Pages 228.

SOME ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Three lectures by Maurice Dobb. Published by the Delhi School of Economics Price Re. 1 as. 8 Pages 92.

DESPITE the clogging and stunting environment they live in, the 20-million negro population of the United States of America has in recent years given to the world of science, education and politics, three outstanding personalities—George Washington Carver, Booker T. Washington and Ralph Bunche. Now comes another brilliant Negro, this time in the field of literature—Richard Wright. Mr. Wright has to-day one of the most notable gifts in U.S. writing, white or black, and his flaming and trenchant pen has ever been at the service of his downtrodden people. His works have marked him out as the finest American author on Negro-White relations since Mrs. Harriet Beecher-Stowe and his best book "Black Boy" (of which a reprint has just been published) is perhaps the greatest saga on the plight of the American Negro since "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—a brilliant account of how it feels to be a sensitive Negro growing up in the U.S. South.

It is difficult to fit "Black Boy" into any conventional groove, for it is partly novel, partly autobiography and partly case history—at once a literary work and a document in race relationships. It is the moving and terrible story of how a Negro boy grew up in the South, the honest, dreadful and heartbreaking story of a Negro childhood and youth as set down by a rarely gifted author, the story of Richard Wright's own life; and yet in its wider sense it is the story of a whole race. Thomas Jefferson stated pontifically in the Declaration of American Independence: "we hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But for the American Negro, these are empty words: for him democracy ceases to exist south of the Mason-Dixon line and Richard Wright's is the story of how millions of his people "way down South" have the right neither to liberty nor to the pursuit of happiness, and sometimes not even to their lives—men who meet with darkness in the daytime and grope at noonday as in the night

Son of a good-for-nothing father who deserted him, his mother and his younger brother, Richard Wright spent the early years of his life in a one-room Memphis tenement, with more than his share of hunger and beatings. The uncertainty, the fear and the poverty of his youth, the mud and scum in which he grew up, left an indelible mark on young Richard. At an early age he came to understand the sordidness and bestiality of the adult world and the prejudices against his race, at first only dimly, but gradually with amazing clarity.

But he was not like other boys of his race: the sensitivity of soul in him was deeply wounded by the indignities heaped upon his people and yet his indignation was roused against them for the compromising acquiescence with which they accepted these indignities as inevitable, and for the way they toed the white line and refused to stand up for their rights. From an early age, he found it difficult to hold down jobs, for his white masters perceived that he had not yet become what the white South makes of the Negro—a 'yes-sirring' animal—and deep down within themselves they feared Negroes like Wright. Thus segregated from the whites and hating them for their brutality towards him and his people, he yet hated his own people and felt a barrier coming up between them and him. Twenty-five years later, when he saw his long-lost father on a cotton plantation, this feeling was to come to a climax: for though he knew him as his kith and kin, he could feel nothing in common with the grinning white-haired Negro. So far had he travelled from his own people.

But always within him was the hope—the unreasoning and it would seem unreasonable hope—which made this Negro boy glimpse ahead of him the possibility of betterning his lot, of throwing off the shackles of ancient injustice. He wanted to be a writer—an unheard-of thing for a negro. But the books he so passionately desired to read were denied to him and it was only with the secret help of a friendly white that he devoured the great literature of the world. He also realised that his destiny was in the North, where the Negro is at least a human being; and to go thither he bent all his resources, sometimes going even outside the law; so great was his desire to shake the dust of the South from off his feet. At last one wonderful day he felt he had enough money to go to Chicago, and the story of his youth ends here as we wave him farewell speeding past us in a train, bound for the North, bound for his destiny. How he fulfilled his destiny is now part of the history of American literature, for there was something that sang within him, that has ever since been singing in an even clearer, painfully sweeter voice.

Richard Wright wrote this book out of the strong necessity of his own experience and it is a document of simple sincerity and tremendous power, a faithful and terrifying record. There is no exaggeration here, only a stark realism. Indeed there was no need for any extravagances; for word for passionate word Mr. Wright has told the truth about the Negro and what he thinks about the white man's world—the truth absolute and uncompromising. As such the book comes out of life, it is a part of life and it lets a light into places that have not seen this kind of light before

No hymn of hate is sung here and there is an analytical objectivity and impartiality in the dissection of human emotions, white and coloured, his own and other peoples', that makes his story one that men of goodwill cannot read without indignation, a story that ought to make every thinking man of our times ask 'whither humanity?' and ought to make every thinking American feel ashamed, for it is a blunt and forceful indictment of the colour prejudice that has today become a major threat to American democracy. Indeed my blood boiled as I read of the indignities heaped upon fellow humans and my heart wept at man's inhumanity to man.

Truly a great book!

Economics

The Delhi School of Economics deserves to be congratulated on its initiative in bringing before a wider public information on burning economic questions of the moment. Its latest venture is a small booklet "Some Aspects of Economic Development," containing three lectures delivered by Maurice Dobb in his capacity as Visiting Professor to the School during January-February 1951. A Lecturer and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Prof. Dobb's is a name that is well-known in the economic world, and his dissertations on the theory of economic development ought to be of absorbing interest to all students of economics.

The subjects of the three lectures are: "Economic Development and Its Momentum under Capitalism," "Some Problems of Industrialisation in Agricultural Countries" and "The Progress of Industrialisation in the U.S.S.R." Of these, the second ought to be of the greatest interest as far as we in India are concerned: for though India is, and will remain so for many years to come, an essentially agricultural country, it is today hovering on the brink of great doings in the industrial field. In the last few years our economy has changed considerably: from being wholly producers of basic raw materials for the industrially advanced nations of the West, we are slowly undergoing a process of industrialisation that has as its object the indigenous manufacture of finished consumer goods and products of heavy industries.

At the very outset Prof. Dobb points out that predominantly agricultural countries have a much lower level of productivity per head and a lower average standard of life than have industrial countries. In other words, the essential reason for industrialisation is that it augments productivity per head and hence opens the way for a higher standard of life than purely agricultural countries can expect to enjoy. However, the traditional view is that industrialisation requires capital resources and such resources can come only from the surplus of total production over necessary consumption: hence the main argument advanced against the industrialisation of a poor country like India is the smallness of the margin between production and necessary consumption.

But here Prof. Dobb breaks away from the traditional viewpoint. He believes that the problem of industrialisation is not merely financial but rather and more so one of economic organization and revolves around a choice between an unplanned capitalist economy and a system of socialist planning. That he favours the latter is obvious. He further believes than in any agricultural country with a large and chronic rural overpopulation (as is undoubtedly the case in India today) investment in industry will be non-competitive with production in agriculture, though he is aware of and carefully examines the limitations implicit in this view. He also examines the question of whether industrialisation would have serious inflationary consequences for an agricultural country and comes to the conclusion that though some measure of inflation is inevitable, this need not mean anyone is worse-off in the sense of consumption being reduced

P.D.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

ANGREYS OF KOLABA IN BRITISH RECORDS by B. K. Shrivastavya. Published by the Akhilashasik Gaurav Granth Mala. Price Rs. 15. Pages 258.

THE HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION by Nursingdas Agarwalla. Published by Attulanda Chakrabarti. Price Rs 2. Pages 80.

COMMUNISM AND ITS INDIAN PROPS by C. Parmeswaram. Published by the author. Price As. 12. Pages 80.

THE IDEOLOGY OF THE CHARKHA. Edited by Shrikrishnadas Juju. Published for the All-India Spinners' Association. Sevagram. Price as 14. Pages 112.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR 1947-50. Published by the Principal Information Officer, Jammu and Kashmir Government. Pages 191.

WORK, WEALTH AND WAGES by Row and Wren. Published by K. J. Cooper. Price as 12. Pages 100.

The Angreys of Kolaba District were the most powerful among the Maratha Sardars of their day and the importance of the history of this family in the general history of India can be understood when it is realised that all the powers around them in the 18th and 19th centuries, both Indian and foreign, became apprehensive of their strength and combined to suppress them. Mr Shrivastavya has for the first time overhauled and collected authenticated materials in the shape of documents from the British records relating to the family and put them in chronological order, with the object of furnishing a standard reference book on the Angrey's for the guidance of research students in Indian history.

Mr. Agarwalla's solution to the Hindu-Muslim question is in the main on mental lines for what he aims at is no union of parties but of human hearts. Short chapters on Hinduism and Islam are followed by a historical review of Hindu-Muslim relations from earliest times. Gandhi's role vis-a-vis Hindu-Muslim unity and finally, the author's solution for a lasting peace. However, I fail to understand how much of what has been said has any bearing on the Hindu-Muslim question.

That Mr. Parmeswaran is a sworn foe of Communism is very obvious from his book "Communism and its Indian Props." He feels that Communism is no solution at all of any human problems and hence the question of finding an alternative solution to it does not arise. In the circumstances, one wonders why Mr. Parmeswaran went to the trouble of writing this book at all

"The Ideology of the Charkha" is a small booklet that contains a collection of some of Mahatma Gandhi's speeches and writings about Khadi, originally published in his two English weeklies, 'Young India' and 'Harijan' The development of the Khadi movement and the return to the spinning wheel were probably Gandhiji's most original contributions to India's economy, and whatever one's own views may be regarding the controversy of cottage industries versus large-scale industrialization for India, it is a pleasure to read Gandhi's views in his own words. The material is often repetitious, but its arrangement in chronological order helps the reader to get a clear insight into the birth and the development of the ideology of the charkha.

"Jammu and Kashmir 1947-50" is an account of the activities of the first three years of Sheikh Abdullah's government in the state. Published as it is by the State Government itself, one can hardly expect objectivity and the book as it stands seems partly self-applause by the various departments of the government and partly a government gazette. Further, one finds it difficult to understand why photographs of Ministers, Deputy Ministers and heads of departments should have been included in a work of this kind.

To-day, the old notion that economics is a dismal science meant only for the mature is gradually disappearing and "Work, Wealth and Wages" by two eminent educationists and economists is an attempt at explaining to young children in a simple and lucid manner and without the use of technical jargon, the basic ideas behind the economic concepts of work, wealth and wages.

P.D.

MARK TWAIN

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(Continued from Page 4)

Dean Howells, who wanted a peaceful transition from capitalism to the Socialist state, would approve of the revolution that has taken place in both Britain and America during recent years. I am quite convinced myself that Mark Twain would violently disapprove of it and that he would be even more unhappy in our "brave new world" than he was in the world of his final decade.

He denounced the imperialistic wars of the Nineties and the American adventure in the Philippines, suggesting that the time had come to have the white stripes in our flag painted black and the stars replaced by a skull and crossbones. He foresaw World War I and he shuddered over the vision of man's technological development outrunning his moral development and even outwitting in the destruction of man himself.

Anti-Monarchy

Once, indeed, Mark Twain had naively supposed that "kings" were the cause of human woes, but he had gone far beyond all such childishness in the end. The encroachment of Federal powers upon states' rights horrified him as well as did the increase in the powers of the White House. "It can pack the Supreme Court with judges friendly to its ambitions," he wrote.

Of Roosevelt I he declared that he had "tunneled so many subways under the Constitution that the transportation facilities through that document are only rivalled, not surpassed, by those now enjoyed by the city of New York."

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And when at the close of his second term—he had only been elected once—T.R. dared to name his successor Mark Twain thought that the Republic was dead. It is hard to believe that he would look with favour upon restrictions placed upon the liberty of the citizen in the interest of preserving democracy, and the whole concept of "preventive war" would, I think, be abhorrent to him. He would probably deny that it is necessary to accept these unspeakable horrors in order to save civilization, and if he could not do that he would surely decide that civilization was not worth saving at such a cost. He would not cut the patient's throat to save his life. And accepting the universe was never precisely his metier.

Rider Haggard Stories

IN HIS CHILD'S GRAVE HE BURIED HIS YOUTH AND AMBITION

LIKE so many eminent men, Sir H. Rider Haggard had his ghosts—an early unrequited love, the death of his dearly-loved first-born at nine, a secret transgression he felt he had to expiate, which haunted him to the end of his days. I gather from the long-awaited biography by his daughter Lilias Rider Haggard—The Cloak That I left (Hodder and Stoughton 18s)—that none of his family ever plumbed this mystery which darkened his life with the shadow of Nemesis, writes Trevor Allen in John O'London.

In 1890 he was in Mexico with his wife and his friend John Gladwyn Jebb, planning a search for the Aztec treasure buried by Montezuma's nephew Gautemoc, but

terribly oppressed by an ever-growing presentiment of evil, which brooded over him like a cloud, taking all pleasure and zest from life.

He had not long to wait. On the Sunday morning a cable came addressed to the Jebbs, saying simply and with no explaination that Jock had died the day before. Of that moment his father wrote one sentence, which in saying so little said all: "Then, in truth, I descended into Hell."

Back at his Ditchingham home on the boy's tenth birthday, Miss Rider Haggard adds,

the bitterness of his loss grew almost unbearable. Added to this there was undoubtedly the psychological obsession that his child's life had paid the price of the father's sin; that it was required in expiation of transgression, and being so required increased his guilt. That belief (to judge from chance remarks and pencilled passages in his well-worn Bible) he carried with him, an unhealed wound, until the day of his death.

Refusing all consolation, he gave up his London house in Redcliffe Square and shut himself up at Ditchingham. Everything of the boy's was put away—his books on the library's highest shelf, his toys in cupboards or hidden in the loft, his letters locked away in his desk. His small sisters realized that his name must never be mentioned in their father's hearing. The letters, with Jock's school reports,

Jock's Memory

lay in the desk drawer for fifty years... with the stamps and the crests and drawings of ships enclosed "to be kept" still in the envelopes. So Jock's pathetic little shade, an unquiet ghost begging to be laid, dwelt on in the house....Should another child ask a question about the pictured face on the wall, Jock's sisters would start and turn pale and lay their figers on their lips—dreading the mention of a name which once had meant of much love, and sweetness, and laughter in their lives.

Rider became a sick man, and even the birth of Lilias shortly afterwards could not console him. Of Montzuma's Daughter, the book that emerged from this Mexico expedition, she says:

....it lacks a spirit which was there before, for with the death of Jock some virtue went out of his father never to return...

In his child's grave he buried his youth and much of his ambition.

Later in the biography there are echoes of that tragedy. Revisiting Hilldrop, Natal, where the Rider Haggards had made their first home he "glanced into the room where Jock was born more than thirty years ago, then turned away quickly and went out across the step into the garden...." When Rudyard Kipling, in a talk at Bateman's, touched on the loss of his own son in 1916,

I pointed out that this love of ours for our lost sons was a case of what is called "Inordinate Affection" in the Prayer Book. "Perhaps," he answered, "but I do not care for ordinate affection —nor do you!"

Watching on a visit to Egypt an Arab telling fortunes in sand, Rider warned his nephew who was with him: "Leave the man alone, my boy—you may hear something you don't like. The Arab caught the tone if not the sense of the words, and suddenly swept his hand across the sand, wiping out the little maze of lines he had been tracing. Then he looked up at Rider....and said in a low voice: "You call me a common cheat—is it not so? Then what of the son of whom you always think?"

Romantic Love

It was in youth, at a Richmond dance, that he first saw the lovely Lilith and fell violently in love with "the girl with the golden hair and violets in her hand." Cutting across the romance came his first posting to Natal to join the staff of his father's friend, Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant-Governor—the experience from which directly sprang his contact with the Zulus, his first urge to write, the rocket success in the 'eighties of King Solomon's Mines, She, Allan Quartermain, and the rest of the African novels. Out there he realized how hopless it was that the girl or her family should take seriously the love of a penniless son of an obscure Norfolk squire with no prospects. But he never forgot her through all the years of his happy marriage with Louisa Margitson, a school friend of his sister Mary's and when he last saw her

she was dying, the lovely body ravaged with a ghastly disease. her hair short and grey, and those same blue eyes gazing out of a sunken and emaciated face—and yet he could still say of her, "one of the three really

Most Beautiful Mouth

Ann Vernon, Hollywood's choice last year for the girl with the world's most beautiful mouth, on arrival in London to make a British film with Dennis Price and Mischa Auer. "Clementine" is the title and Ann will play the part of a French singer. Then she goes to Paris to marry French actor Claude Daupein

lovely women whom I have seen in my life." For it was to be his fate that the deep emotional experiences, his loves and his tragedies, were not as with most men and women, if not forgotten, overlaid so deeply by the years that they become mere remembrances. They remained active, insistent, his daily companions till the hour of his death, no less present because jealously hidden, nor unspeaking because of them he never spoke.

An experience incidental to that first South African sojourn was a meeting with Anthony Trollope in a towering rage (at a roadside inn) because he could not get any breakfast. He stopped in the country about twelve days, and now is going home to write a book about it—in which, no doubt, he will express his opinions with a certainty that an old resident would hesitate to adopt. I talked with him a good deal, he has the most peculiar ideas and is as obstinate as a pig.

As the "man on the spot," Rider, presumably, could not forbear regarding poor old Trollope as a tripper! After all, he had gone into the tough Zulu hinterlands, studied the people, met the chiefs, seen tribal wars, hunted game, watched the Boers blazing away almost at his Hilldrop front door. Once his stallion Moresco stumbled over a stone in the dusk, flinging Rider over his head.

Fortunately, the thick 'terri' hat doubled up between him and the rock he hit his head on, but he was knocked out for a time and went on feeling very shaken, until at last it was too dark to go any farther. He lay down on the veldt.... huddled under the saddle cloth to try to keep warm....The hyenas slunk nearer, and nearer, smelling meat, and their howling.... made Moresco restless.....

During Rider's absence in England Moresco escaped one night from the kraal and was stolen by horse-thieves. Knowing how devoted Rider was to him, his friend Cochrane offered large rewards and traced him some 1,200 miles down to the Cape, where all sign of him vanished.

Some months later, however, Cochrane found him in the Newcastle pound, worn to a shadow of his former self, his skin and his shoulders galled and running with sores. No one ever discovered where he had been or how he had come back

Rider, who loved animals, had another strange experience with his black retriever, Bob dreaming one night that it was dying in agony in brushwood by water, trying in vain to reach him for help. He woke his wife with the noise he was making, and both put it down to a nightmare

Later it was discovered that the dog was missing. He had been killed by an empty train running from Harleston to Beccles about 11 p. m. on the railway bridge down on the marshes which spanned the river. His collar and various traces proved he had been hit by the engine, carried along until he was thrown off on to the brink of the water where the reeds grow, and there died and sank, enduring almost the exact sensations that Rider had felt in his dream.

Loved Flowers

Rider loved flowers, too, and when a friend told him that an old lady, nearly a century ago, had planted her initials in daffodils on a bank, and they still bloomed spring after spring, he decided to plant his own on a bank at Ditchingham, saying: "I wonder if my initials will be there when a century has gone by?" Half that century has passed, and still those daffodils spell H. R. H. every spring.

It would be superfluous to say of the sensitive author of the Norfolk Notebooks that this biography is well written. I would call it one of the best for years, for it touches the essential spirit of the man, not just his outward life Nephew Godfrey Haggard says in a Foreford that Rider believed he had lived before: an ancient Egyption, Zulu, Norseman. His son-in-law, Major Cheyne, was with him the night before the end:

The window-blind was up, and the blaze from a large building on fire was visible in the distance. Rider rose up in bed, and pointed to the conflagration with arm outstretched, the red glow upon his dying face. "My God!" said Cheyne to himself, "an old Pharaoh!"

DEJECTED IN DEFEAT

Miss L. Brough (U.S.A.) looks dejected, as she rests her head on her racket during the semi-finals match against Miss Fry (U.S.A.), who defeated her 6-1, 6-2.

Journalist In Gandhiji

(Continued from Page 2)

towards the peak of perfection.

As a journalist he had to cover so wide and varied a ground, warranted by circumstances, that he swung from one extreme to another without any apparent disequilibrium in the manner of elucidation.

So interconnected would be the sentences of Gandhiji that a full-stop did not provide safety in quoting him. When an adverse critic was indiscreet enough to imagine that he could discover a loop-hole in Gandhiji's passage, he would find, to his horror, that the very next sentence beginning with 'therefore', thus completely causing a breakdown in the plan of exploiting the passage aforesaid.

This elusive trait of Gandhiji was often brought into the composition of Congress resolutions as well, and at most unexpected places the slippery phases like "therefore", "such being the case", "whereas" etc., would stand out like spikes to ward off careless controversialists. Gandhiji loved all mankind and his compositions, mostly devoid of recriminations, wore a humane complexion; in all his ponderous reflections on subjects he made his own viz., ahimsa, non-violence, Satyagraha, fasting, diet etc|, his presentation of the case in cold print raised the ridiculous to the level of the sublime. And certainly:

"Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway
And fools, who came to scoff, remained to pray."

Sometimes in his subtlety novel expressions like Harijan, Swaraj, Ramraj, Purnaswaraj, Dominion Status, germs of an honourable settlement etc. were all so ingeniously coined to the occasion that they constituted a supplementary glossary to the English language.. Very often in his writings there was a triumph of personality over limitations. He, however, welcomed criticism and on one occasion the late Mr V. S. Srinivasa Sastri had sent him a number of corrections of his English articles in the 'Harijan'. And Gandhiji cheerfully published them. Though it was a pedagogic essay at fault-finding with a set of grammatical formulae, the fact remained that no one's writing (certainly not Shakesphere's) is free from solecisms if one is interested in being just captious.

When Mahadev Desai completed the translation of Gandhiji's Autobiography in English, the Mahatma ungrudgingly placed the manuscript in the aging hands of Mr. Sastri for a final check-up before sending it to the press.

Gandhiji once roundly stated that the meaning of the word 'clique" had escaped him, a circumstance which Rajaji and the Kamaraj group in South India would lovingly cherish. When negotiating certain hair-pin turns on disputed issues, he was slippery in the use of "may" making the sense both mandatory and permissive

Gandhiji once said that he had seen Goethe's 'Faust' on the stage and added pointedly that what impressed him most in the drama was Marguerita turning the spinning wheel. It was, no doubt, a trifle detail and a footling scene in that great tragedy with its resonant rendering of music and technicolour psychology; but significantly what struck Gandhiji was the sight of Marguerita prefiguring the renaissance of the pastoral era of his dreams symbolised by the spinning wheel. In other words, the journalist in Gandhiji had been from the very beginning overshadowed by the vision of the reformer and the crusader in the liberation of a people. Only for the sake of propagation of his message Gandhiji chose the medium of the press and in the task he kept the means as noble and clean as the end he conceived. In that Gandhiji was much more than a scribe, a saint and seer, and, therefore, remained a class by himself.

ART NOTES

By V. G. Vyas.

India's dance heritage—Vital role of music—Characteristics of classical technique—Material outside the country—Officials' views on art—Music policy of the radio—Cine-goers and films.

THE classical Indian dance attracts only those who can capture its intrinsic beauty.

It is a complex art having a technique which is highly specialised. To follow it closely, one must be a "passive" dancer and also musician.

Antiquity Of Dance

In recent years, the western world has shown some interest in India's dance-art which has appeared to be a novelty to it. A few enthusiastic Westerners have studied it from accredited masters and have continued to practise it. The handicap under which they have laboured is the scanty information about music. Others have written on this art according to their understanding, and some publicists have given credentials to a few dancers which have been a menace to the integrity of the classical dance-technique.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's High Commissioner in South East Asia, is the latest to pay a tribute to Indian art especially dance; Speaking at Singapore, he observed that no dancing still alive in the world was more ancient, more beautiful and more inspired than the Indian. Though Mr. MacDonald may not be a critic or connoisseur, what he said was quite true and conveyed an impression that he had endeavoured to appraise the art with an unbiassed mind.

The antiquity of Indian dance is lost in the hoary past, though its earliest beginning can be located in the Vedic age with the help of literature. Mr. MacDonald has placed it anterior to all the existing dance schools of the world. Though he may not be able to substantiate his statement, the important point raised by him deserves consideration.

Outside India

Attempts have been made to trace the influence of India's ancient painting and plastic arts particularly in the Asian countries. The task was accomplished more or less with success as several such countries have retained very helpful relics. It has yet to be extended to the West whose debt to this country in the sphere of arts even if it is proved will not be acknowledged without hesitation.

If painting, sculpture and architecture had radiated their influence far beyond their geographical frontiers, one can logically conclude that dance and music must have been exported from India and then developed by the importers according to their genius. Mr. MacDonald touched this very point when he observed that the historic Indian school was possibly the aged and yet eternally young mother of all the schools of Southern Asia.

Points For Research

Music—both vocal and instrumental—is the basis of dance. To trace the relics of India's dance in any country, it is essential to study the tunes, songs and talas of the various dance-schools to be examined. Research workers should, therefore, be fully conversant with dance as well as music, but the present tendency to divorce dance from music has militated against direction of the inquiry in the right channels. So far the result has been merely an indication of the superficial affinity.

The symbolic style of interpretation is another distinguishing element of the classical technique of dance. It is by itself an art which demands deep study for its comprehension. In order to discover outside India, the relics of her dance-art, it will be necessary to analyse the systems of interpretation of the dance-schools which show affinity with the indigenous school. Investigations on these lines will lead to the discovery of something which is, otherwise, likely to be missed. An important clue will be lost in consequence of the growing indifference to the symbolic way of interpretation.

Scope Of Revival

The tendency to disregard music and symbolic interpretation has to be deprecated, as it will, in the long run, take, out of the dance art, its very soul and leave it in a state of skeleton. In the classical dance of this country, nothing is left to chance, every movement even of the fingers is regulated by the tala and variations of the rhythm. Likewise there is no pantomimic expression or scope for improvisation in the range of symbolic interpretation. Music and interpretation are the most important elements of the classical technique. But both are neglected particularly by the dancers to whom dance is no more than a mere physical exercise.

Preservation of every element of the classical technique should be the first stage in the programme of revival. It is a desideration which is appreciated only by a few, but their voice are likely to be drowned by the noise made by the the crowd of half-baked influential amateurs. From the revival headed by such dancers will emerge, a dance-form in which symbolic interpretation is eliminated and music is reduced to the state of a mechanical accompaniment. The chaotic conditions which are prevailing at present must be ended, if the classical dance is to be rescued from the hands of iconoclasts—the socalled modernists.

Reconstruction should follow preservation. It presupposes search for the material in all the places in which it may be available. Now is the time to direct inquiry into the dance forms of the countries which have retained relics of Indian arts. The complex dance-technique should not only be preserved, but should be enriched by the process of reintegration.

Danger To Music

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, is deeply interested in Indian arts including music. Speaking at Madras, he stressed the need of conducting a planned research into arts and culture, which he said were "cream of life." Mr. Diwakar has a laudable object in view, but the point is how the planned research is to be conducted. The Government has all the resources at its disposal, but it should select men and material of the right type for the accomplishment of any task which it undertakes in the sphere of arts.

The warning uttered by Mr. Diwakar against the danger from unscientific light music to advanced music should have been addressed to the All-India Radio. The light music according to him, which deserves encouragement should be based upon scientific lines. Exponents of classical music are quite clear in their minds on this point, and they will readily endorse the views expressed by Mr. Diwakar. It is only the All-India Radio which has to apply, to its music programmes, the yardstick indicated by him. When the radio has continued to pour out film songs in profusion irrespective of their musical and poetic standards one wonders whether the standards advocated by the Minister are scrupulously carried out by the officials who are responsible for formulation of the music policy of the radio.

Contradictions In Art

Inaugurating an exhibition of paintings by an Indian artist in London, India's High Commissioner Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon said something which cannot pass without comment. He described the artist as a rebel and yet deeply traditional. It will be interesting to know from him how such contradictions can be reconciled. For any artist to be traditional, he must follow the traditional style of painting or modelling. There are, however, a few artists particularly painters who have scoffed at the traditional style and yet have claimed to be traditional, and they succeed rather easily in securing the credentials which they need. The term modern Indian painting used by Mr. Menon and others is misleading, as it is applied even to imitations and patch-works but not to the genuine Indian painting.

It has been customary with some of the ministers and high officials to eulogise the works in the exhibitions which they are invited to open, but they ought to realise that when they speak on arts they must be to the point. The genuine Indian painting has a style of its own which cannot be missed. It will cease to progress if praises are showered upon its alien rivals which are struggling to acquire Indian nationality. Any work of art, if it is introduced as Indian, must conform to the authentic standards of Indian art. The officials ought to have such broad principles in view before they venture to pronounce judgment on works of art.

Film And Public

Since film censorship was taken up as a central subject, cine-goers have been advised by some of the ministers and officials of the Central Government to form their own societies in order to study and discuss films. The cine visitors conference, which was held at Vijayanagaram in Andhra, has to be taken as a sign of the growing interest of the public in films. Inaugurating this conference, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, exhorted cine-goers to organise themselves and to help the film industry in raising the technical tone and artistic standards of Indian films.

Cine-goers may be the accomplish the task set by Mr. Diwakar, provided they can discern the shortcomings of the industry and influence the trends of film-production. No useful purpose will be served if their organisations will be tempted to hold functions in honour of popular stars and will neglect the task which they are expected to face. Such organisations should be constituted as study circles as pointed out by Mr. Diwakar, and the considered opinion expressed by them on any aspect of film production should be taken into account by the industry as well as the Government.

At present, the class of cine-goers who can fulfil to some extent, Mr. Diwakar's expectations is not large, and again it has never cared to assert itself. Consequently the film industry with a few exceptions has continued to defy the classical standards of music, dance and other arts. If the public opinion is weak, it should be the duty of the Government to negotiate, with the film industry, the right standards of arts and, thereby to raise the artistic tone of film production, but apart for organising censorship, the Central Government has, so far, not considered the desirability of selling up any machinery to develop the film on the right lines. The average Indian film ought to be a means of healthy entertainment. It should be a medium of national expression. In order to achieve all such objectives, it is desirable for the intelligent sections of cine-goers to take active interest in the films—both Indian and foreign. It goes without saying that enlightened public opinion will act as a check on the irresponsible sections of film producers.

VILLAGE DANCE PATTERN

—Painting by Mr. S. Chavda

BIG GAME OF CRICKET

(Continued from page)

Some are silent and do not wish to utter anything on this vital question, but there are many others who feel that if India has to remain a country with a big prestige in the world of Cricket she has tremendous duty on her shoulders. The administrators, participants, sport-lovers, public and press have to play a very important role in this connection. They must unite for keeping our Flag high in the comity of nations.

Lean Years

It may seem strange but it is true. India and England do seem to go through lean years in cricket. There are dark shadows over the cricket of these countries. Due to war England has not been able to replace the great missing ones. India as I said above has also yet to find right substitutes for the past great stalwarts. We need not be oppressed by the pessimistic views of those who neither know the secret of the noble game nor understand the simple play as they have never played the game. The sudden discovery of just one or two players would change the entire state of affairs of our cricket and would be able to remove the shadows over our cricket. Every dark cloud has a silver lining. And so has our Cricket.

A thorough and judicious search for fitting and deserving candidates will have to be made for building up our future India sides, and youngsters should be given a fair chance of tests and trials before they are baptised into big cricket. Unless we do this we shall be unfair in pushing up all of a sudden a lad in big cricket. These tactics in the past have failed miserably. We need fast accurate bowlers and good spin bowlers to help us. We want our batsmen to make runs when needed, instead of sitting on the splice without meaning.

The Skipper

The team should be lead with a set purpose with confidence infused into each individual. He should be capable enough of rising to the occasion and must possess thorough knowledge and quality of leadership. The man who takes charge of his ten-comrades must be intelligent and must possess initiative. He must be able to apply right tactics at the right moment. It is he who inspires the spirit, courage and confidence into his men to do and give their best. In crisis, it is he who can shape (and should shape) things to order, leading his fellowmen to follow and to the aspired goal. We need such a man very badly now. What team will face the M.C.C. visitors in India? This is the question which is being put to those who know cricket, but the wise are those who do not say anything with regard to the names of the Indian combination. At the time when English players have not been selected to visit this country it is not advisable to forecast anything in the matter.

For building up a team the cricket fans know it needs very great training and trimming.

LONG LIVE CRICKET; LONG LIVE SPORTSMANSHIP.

(Copyright).

Dear Brothers And Sisters

EATING ice-cream has become a favourite habit with people of all ages, and this seems to be borne out by the fact that 50 million gallons are manufactured every year in Britain alone.

Ice-cream has been a dish for rulers of empires throughout the ages. It has been connected in history with adventure, travel, and famous people. At public sports meetings in ancient Rome, Nero enjoyed snow-cooled drinks made by flavouring the snow with honey, fruit juices, and fruit pulp and, before him, Julius Caesar drank refreshing summer drinks cooled with snow brought from the mountains. During his invasion of Asia Minor Alexander the Great also enjoyed snow-cooled fruit juices.

Marco Polo, the 13th-century Venetian traveller, told of pieces of frozen milk and frozen water, flavoured, sold in hot weather in the streets of China. On his return to Italy in later life, he brought with him the recipe for this frozen delicacy. Ice-cream was introduced to the dining-tables and popularised by many royal families of Italy, and later by the Kings of France. It is possible that the keen interest shown by French cooks led to the introduction of new flavours in the French courts.

Charles the First introduced ice-cream to England. His Italian cook, De Mireo, prepared an imitation egg with a yolk of strawberry ice-cream and the outside of vanilla. This so pleased the king that he granted De Mireo a pension of £20 per year.

Ice Cream In America

It was in 1770 that ice-cream was introduced to America by an Italian confectioner from Geno named Giovanni Bosio. He made and sold his ice-cream in New York. In London the first shop believed to have sold the delicacy was at Holborn Bars and Leather Lane, where the great Prudential building now stands. London's second ice-cream parlour was in Villiers Street, where Agostino Gatti traded in ice-creams and waffle cakes.

Although ice-cream was known so long ago in Britain it remained a luxury only for the rich until comparatively recent times. Today every boy and girl knows this good food in many flavours; but vanilla represents over 50 per cent of all the ice-cream sold. Wonderful ice-cream dishes are made in most large cities. Among these are the bombes glaces, composed of ice-cream of different flavours, fruits, and nuts. In another creation a nose-gay of flowers wrapped in transparent paper deceives the eye, for the frozen bouquet is really ice-cream, while the transparent paper is spun sugar!

Today there are in Britain 90,000 makers and retailers of ice-cream and it has become a popular, and very wholesome, food for the masses instead of a luxury for the few. And what about the ice-cream business in our country?

At The Zoo

"Tell us a story, please, Grandfather," begged Dick. And Sally, and Jane said, "Please." So Grandfather said, "Would you like to hear a really-true story? This all happened quite a while ago when Mary Jane was a girl about the size of our Jane here.

"How excited she was when Mother and Father decided to take her to the zoo in the city. Her friends Dorothy and Bill from the next farm were invited to go along too.

"You know how much fun the zoo is. There were so many animals to see, and so many little paths to walk down, and so many people. Father said he guessed you couldn't go to a zoo and not have popcorn, so he bought everybody a bag.

"Mary Jane stopped to watch a baby monkey doing tricks. Then suddenly she looked around and found that she was all by herself! And there were so many people that it was hard to see very far. Mary Jane had a funny feeling inside. What should she do She felt like running as fast as she could. But which path should she take?

"Then Mary Jane remembered something Mother had said. 'If you ever get lost, stay right where you are and pretty soon someone is sure to come back looking for you. It's hard to find a little girl who is running all over, but it's easy to find one if she'll just wait.'

"It was hard to stand still. Then Mary Jane remembered her popcorn. Maybe if she'd eat what was left in the bag slowly, s-l-o-w-l-y, the others would come before it was gone.

"So Mary Jane ate a kerned of popcorn and then she looked around. She ate some more and watched the monkeys. It seemed as if a long time had gone by. Finally there was only one piece left. 'Now they HAVE to come!' she said to herself. And sure enough, just as she popped the last piece in her mouth, there they came, all out of breath with looking for her. What a hug Mary Jane gave Mother. How proud Father was of a girl who had taken such good care of herself!"

Grandfather was smiling when he finished the story. "Can you guess who Mary Jane was?" he asked. Dick and Jane and Sally laughed. They knew—it was their own mother! And Grandfather's story had happened when Mother was a little girl.

CUB FOLLOWS MOTHER

Polar Bear cub on a stall with m other.

CONCENTRATED OBSERVATION

A look before decision to jump on her prey.

Six O'Clock Charly

(Continued from page 2)

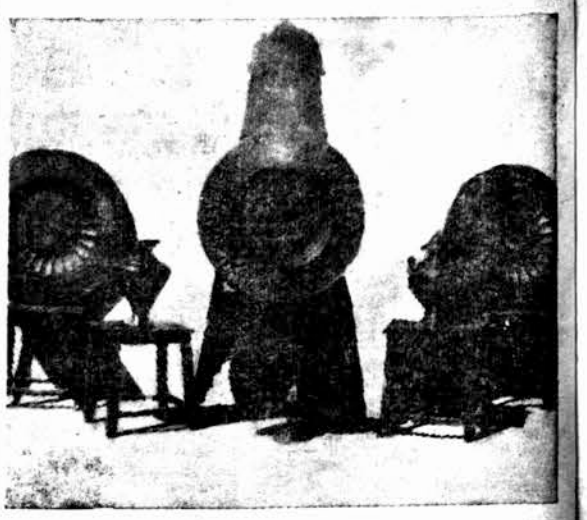
change goes through a second miracle. Dying, the delicate petals change their colour, first to pink and, as the deadly kisses of the sun's rays persist, to purple!

By noon "Charly" is completely shrunken and hardly noticeable. Before sunset comes again, hundreds of dead Charlies have sunk into the grass to make room for the newcomers.

"Six o'clock Charly" of the Blue Mountains is the delight of lovers of nature. Can one get tired of watching such a lovely scene as the actual opening up of a bud within a few minutes? What generates this immense power that is necessary for a delicate plant to open and close within so short a time? If observe it closely you think that you see the whole little plant trembling under the enormous effort to open or close its petals. Nature gives time to all other plants to grow and live, to procreate and then to die. Why then not to little "Six O'clock Charly"

Surely, there is more between Heaven and Earth than science can explain!

Exquisite products of Rajasthan cottage industries.



Quack, Quack

A light-hearted batsman named Buck,
Would hit out and trust to his luck.
Grand sixes and fours
Sometimes earned him applause,
But often his score was a duck.

Filling Their Pockets

Ten fils is not quite so much as it sounds; for a fil is not a tuck-shop orgy, but one of the Kingdom of Jordon's first coins, recently issued.

The basis of the new currency is the Jordanian dinar. This is an old Arab name for a gold coin, and is related to the Latin denarius from whence comes our "d" for pence. The new dinar equals one pound sterling and is divided into 1000 fils.

The dinars will be in notes printed by a British firm; they show a picture of King Abdullah.

The new coins have been designed by an Arab artist and struck at the Royal Mint. Those of 20 fils, 50 fils, and 100 fils are in cupro-nickel with milled edges, and those of one, five, and ten fils are in bronze with plain edges. On one side is a crown with Arabic lettering, and on the other there is English lettering.

Let us hope that Arab boys' and girls' dreams of pocket-money will be "full-filled"!

Meeting A Lion

Barney Bester, aged 18, who lives with his father, on a Southern Rhodesian farm, heard from natives, not long ago that a lion had killed two head of cattle in a valley nearby.

The young man had never before seen a lion outside a circus, but he went off with some friends armed with rifles, to try to settle accounts with the cattle-killing lion.

Barney, no doubt, reflected on the strange adventure his father had once had with seven lions. Mr. Bester had been looking for a stray mule when the seven lions who had killed the mule all rushed at him at once. He was completely unarmed and could only stand and watch them. They came to within 30 yards of him, bounded about like big cats, and then ran away into the bush.

It must have been Mr. Bester's standing still that puzzled the lions and saved his life, so Barney resolved to stand his ground, too, should he be the one to find the lion. He was!

On reaching the valley it was Barney who came upon a lion hiding in a bush The animal roared and charged at him. Barney felt sure that if he ran he would be killed "I had no intention of becoming lion's meat and I fired automatically," he said. The lion was killed instantly. It was an enormous specimen, ten feet six inches from nose to tail-tip, and it is destined to become a rug on the floor of Barney's home.

Balance History

The National Union of Scalemakers have issued an account of their history in the last 40 years, and have added some information about the ancient craft of scalemaking.

There are still in existence weights used about 7,000 B.C. and an Egyptian balance dated about 5,000 B.C. The equal-armed beam has been used by man for at least 7,000 years.

One famous firm of scalemakers in Great Britain has a history going back to 1715.

Cheerfulness

What, indeed, does not that word "cheerfulness" imply? It means a contented spirit; it means a pure heart; it means a kind and loving disposition; it means humility and charity; it means a generous appreciation of others, and a modest opinion of self.

—W. M. THACKERAY.

The Wise—The Brave

The wise live with a hard reality,
They hear too near the rain and the thunder;
They cling to what small happiness they have,
They live a little ere they go under.
The brave live with a desperate fortitude.
They challenge the Fates that follow after;
And when fails the Inevitable, they go down
With unbended knees and iron laughter.

The Farmer's Boy

A town-dweller was engaged in conversation with a farm labourer, who mentioned that he was 64 years old.

"You are remarkably fit for a man of 64", said the town-dweller. "At what age did your father die?"

"Oh, father's not dead," said the labourer; "he's over there in the garden reading the paper to grandfather."

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shrimati Indumati Chimanlal, Shri D. N. Wandrekar, Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya, Shri Shewak Bhojraj and Shrimati Vidya Motwani visited the Kalyan Camps where the Balkan-ji-Bari children gave them a warm welcome and a good entertainment programme. They also visited the Bal Mandir there.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Well, so long, and more next time!

JAIHIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

ART TREASURES OF JAUNPUR

Sharqi kings who were such great builders were equally great destroyers, as every masjid was erected on the site of a Hindu temple. And again, no Muslim city of India had suffered so much at the hands of the Musalmans themselves as this. Unfortunately many of its finest monuments were ruthlessly destroyed or mutilated by Sikandar Lodi in a fit of spiteful vengeance after his defeat of Husain (1452-78), the last sultan of Jaunpur. Sikandar Lodi carried out the work of destruction with unusual completeness and razed to the ground even the gates of the mosques and would have destroyed the Masjids themselves but for the remonstrances of the Mullahs. Not a single residential building of the time of Sharqis, even in ruins, can now be traced. Hence the mosques are the sole data of the study of the Sharqi architecture at Jaunpur.

Fort In Ruins

Before dealing with the Sharqi buildings, a brief mention must be made of the fort of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, decorated with the mosque and Hammam by Ibrahim Naib Barbak, Firoz's brother. The fort of Jaunpur, the ancient Karar-Kot, no longer exists except as a ruin. It is an irregular quadrangle on the north bank of the Gomti, formed by a stone wall built round an artificial earthen mound.

The principal gateway of the fort still remains and is attributed to the reign of Akbar. The spandrels of the arch are filled with glazed tiles and the walls are divided into panels with ornamental niches.

The Hammam of Ibrahim is almost a perfect model of a Turkish bath. The structure of the great part is below the present level of the ground, and the style of the edifice is as striking as its spacious dimensions.

The masjid of Ibrahim Naib Barbak in the fort is the oldest of all the buildings in Jaunpur, and for want of any other name, may be conveniently called the "Fort Masjid". It is a long narrow building of early Bengali type, that is, a simple acrade supported on carved Hindu pillars, with three low domes in the middle. It has no minars, their place being taken by two stone pillars placed at a short distance in front of the mosque, only one of which is now standing; but the position of the second is marked by its broken plinth.

Sharqi Architecture

But the Fort is not to be reckoned among the chief attractions of Jaunpur. The noble mosques of the Sharqi period, unique in style and unrivalled in grandeur, depend, for their beauty only on the elegance of design and elaboration of material, and not on the fascile glory of rare marbles and bright enamels. These mosques are constructed entirely of stone, mortar and concrete. The walls are of ashlar masonary, set with fine and well wrought joints. Internally throughout, the columns, roofs and domes are of stone, whilst the exterior of the domes and roofs, parapets and floors is done in cement, marble being sparingly used for the decoration of the interior. An extract from Fergusson's description of the Atala Masjid will give an idea of the general features of the Jaunpur style. "It consists", he says, "of a courtyard, on the western side of which is situated a range of buildings, the central one covered by a dome, in front of which stands a gate pyramid or propylon of almost Egyptian manner and outline.

This gate-pyramid by its elevation supplied the place of minaret, which none of these masjids possesses. The three sides of the courtyard were surrounded by colonnades and on each face was a handsome gateway. These Jaunpur examples are well worthy of illustration and in themselves possess a simplicity and grandeur not often met with in this style. An appearance of strength, moreover, is imparted to them by their sloping walls."

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(Continued from page 5)

Atala Masjid

The Atala Masjid is the earliest and finest specimen of the Sharqi style, and the best preserved and most ornate and beautiful of all. In point of size, it stands about midway between the Jami and Lal Darwaza masjids. The mosque though founded in 1377 A. D. by Khwaja Kamil Khan, little progress was made until the reign of Ibrahim Shah Sharqi who brought it to completion in 1408 A. D. It stands on the old site of the temple of Atala Devi, and was largely built out of the materials of that temple.

The general design of the masjid is similar to that of the great mosques at Delhi and Ajmer, but its style of ornamentation belongs to the later period of the Alai Darwaza at Delhi. In plan it is a quadrangle, surrounded by cloisters of two storeys on three sides, with the masjid itself on the west. The grand feature of the mosque is the highly decorated propylon or great central arch, with a smaller propylon on each side of it.

The masjid proper is divided into five compartments; the central room covered by a dome. The corner rooms are cut off from the rest of the building with a private entrance from outside and they, most probably, were exclusively used by the ladies of the royal family—a characteristic feature of Jaunpur mosque. The dome is considerably lower than the top of the propylon, but it could be seen indistinctly from the front, through the trellis of the small windows decorating the screen wall under the great arch. The gateways in the middle of each of the other sides of the quadrangle are similar in design to the central part of the mosque, each presenting a lofty propylon outside with a dome behind it. Black marble has been largely used in the decoration of the interior of the grand dome.

The next mosque in point of age and belonging to the reign of Ibrahim Sharqi is that known as Khalis Mukhlis situated in the Mohalla Dareeba along the north bank of the Gomti river. The masjid was built on the site of the temple of Vijaya Chandra by Malik Khalis and Malk Mukhlis (after whom the mosque is named), governors of Jaunpur under Sultan Ibrahim for the convenience of Saiyyad Usman of Shiraz driven from Delhi by the invasion of Timur. The mosque consists of a domed hall and two wings, the dome masked by low facade of the character peculiar to Jaunpur; but there is no ornament to break or relieve the sombre massiveness of the buildings.

It is most commonly known by the name of 'Char-Ungli', given to it by reason of the famous stone still to be seen on the left of the main entrance leading to the prayer chamber. It has the miraculous property of measuring four 'ungils' (fingers) of any size. The stone is much revered and worshipped by Muslims and Hindus alike.

This mosque lies in the Sipah Mohalla along the bank of the Gomti. It derives its name from the series of lactices (jhanjhiris) in the screen over the main arch. Gen. Cunningham is mistaken when he calls it as "Zanzeeri" which he guessed was due to the chain-like appearance of its ornamentation. It was built by Ibrahim Shah Sharqi himself in honour of Hazarat Saeed Sadr Jahar Ajmali on the site of a famous Hindu temple of Jaya Chandra close to Mukutghat. Nothing now remains except the great propylon. The mosque was much smaller than any of the others, but the front of the propylon yields to none of them in richness and beauty of ornamentation. The style of decoration is similar to that of the Atala Masjid and it is most likely that both are the works of the same architect.

Lal Darwaza Masjid

The sole remaining work of Mahmud's reign (1440-1456) is the mosque of Bibi Raji, or as it is more commonly called, the Lal Darwaza Masjid in memory of the "high gate painted with vermilion" belonging to the palace which Bibi Raji built at the same time close by. It stands near the village of Begamganj at some distance outside the city of the north-west. Bibi Raji, the founder of the mosque, was the queen of Mahmud Shah Sharqi and she outlived her husband for many years. With the exception of this mosque, Sikandar Lodi destroyed all the palace-buildings, and now nothing remains of them but the name of Lal Darwaza.

The mosque of Bibi Raji is the smallest of all the Jaunpur masjids, the general design and style being similar to that of Atala and Jami masjids; but the walls are much thinner and the whole building is on a lighter and less massive scale. In front of the dome, there is an entrance hall which is wanting in the other mosques. The Lal Darwaza is more decidedly Hindu in execution and treatment, the dome, the great entrance, and the three gates are the only arched construction in the whole building. In this mosque, the ladies' galleries are placed alongside the central hall.

Jami Masjid

The Jami Masjid, or to give its full title, the MASJID JAMI-US-SHARQ of Husain Sharqi is the largest mosque and last among the buildings of Jaunpur. Diverse accounts are given regarding the reason for its foundation. Some attribute the design of the mosque to Ibrahim Sharqi who wished to save an old hermit, Hazart Khwaja Isa, the labour of walking barefooted from his dwelling hard by to the Masjid Khalis Mukhlis a mile distant for the Friday prayers. No one associates any part of the building to Ibrahim, but it is possible that some such design may have occurred to him.

The plan of the Jami Masjid is essentially the same as that of the Atala Masjid, but there are many differences of detail, of which the most marked is the high platform on which it stands. The masjid is divided into five distinct compartments, the great domed roof being in the middle with a pillared room at each end. The central room is called GUMBAD or "the dome", the pillared rooms are called chhat or "flat-roof" and the rooms, at the end CHHAPRA, or the "vaults". According to Kittoe, this dome is a "wonderful piece of workmanship, the exterior shell being many feet apart from that of the interior and is formed of different segments of a circle." The flat-roofed compartments on each side of the central domed room have two storeys. The upper rooms are provided with trellises (jhanjhiri or jali) with an entrance from outside, and hence must have been used as the Zanana gallery.

Main Features

The characteristic features of the Jaunpur style of architecture are threefold, propylon surface decoration, and the Zanana gallery attached with the main building, but it is the former which gives the mosques at Jaunpur their distinctive character. Archaeological experts are divided on the usefulness of the propylon hiding a single dome, and its success as an architectural measure as it can only be seen in the most advantageous way from the direct front. John Marshall, though praising the device as it gave the mosque an imposing appearance and accentuated the importance of the prayer chamber, says: "Few things indeed, in Muslim architecture are so anomalous as the juxtaposition of these flat, abruptly squared propylons and of the graceful domes immediately behind them. It is an anomaly of which no architect imbued with the true spirit of Islamic art could have been guilty." And he further blames the Hindu craftsmanship for this, defect of construction and composition. Though the dome is undoubtedly the most majestic covering for a single chamber, when seen from without, it appears to overpower a room whose walls are not proportionately lofty; hence, the effect of such a building could not be pleasing. Therefore to lessen the weight of the dome, the Pathan architects of Jaunpur would claim the honour of being the first in India to unite domes and their adjuncts into a happy synthesis,—so original so quickly perfected and hardly imitated elsewhere. The dome was retained as the symbol of a Muslim mosque and for the sake of an imposing internal roof to a central chamber

The Style

"The Style", remarks the historian V. A. Smith, "while it has much of the massiveness of the Taughlaq buildings at Delhi, is less severe and more attractive, a curious hybrid of Muslim and Hindu" But the mosques of the Tughlaqs are less ornate than the mosques at Jaunpur; nor is there anything in them to match the imposing propylon screens which adorn the latter.

There is no truth in the assertion that the cloisters of these masjids are the remains of the old Hindu temples which had been appropriated and converted as was done in Delhi in the construction of the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque. It is certain that these masjids were largely built of materials obtained from the overthrown Buddhist or Hindu temples, though the stones taken from them were cut and sculptured afresh to suit the new requirements.

But the true cause of admixture of the Muslim and Hindu styles at Jaunpur according to Fergusson, was the employment of Hindu masons and architects by their Muslim masters in building a house of prayer for the faithful. Beside these, newly converted Hindus were also employed who strictly adhered to their previous traditions in art and craft. Fergusson's theory receives a powerful support from the simple but valuable records of the architects themselves in Nagiri character inscribed on these mosques. They have put down their names, and the date when a particular building was completed.

The style of ornamentation is purely Hindu, the lotus emblem being predominant, and even the name of God in the QIBAS (direction towards Mecca) is inscribed on a Buddhist bell. Jaunpur is still a pleasure resort for all admirers of art. The glimpses of its monuments viewed from the different parts of railway embankment, where it crosses the valley of Gomti, reminds one of its past glory.

GOVINDPURI

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(Continued from page 4)

in the worst days of mass migration there were three to four lakhs of men and women assembled!), and from there he was sent to a number of other camps, until he finally came to Modinagar, where he found not only a job, but, what is even more important for a refugee with a family, a house (a B type house which he has taken on a hire purchase basis). Here is Meherchand from Pind Gheb, who was a truck driver with the Attock Oil Co.; here is Mangooram who owned 200 acres of land, whose two elder brothers were killed by the Pakistanis, and who himself escaped with his life by offering one thousand rupees.

In fact here you meet hundred of men and women who after being uprooted from their homes and property and occupation wandered from Wah to the Ambala or Multan, or Pathankot or Alwar camp, from there to the Rani camp at Hardwar, from there to Benares, from there to Allahabad. In those horrible days after the partition tens of thousands of half-naked, half-starved men and women and children wandered from camp to camp only to be told "We have no rations for you here. Move on to such and such a camp. They may give you some food there!" And these orphans of the storm, who did not know when their desperate journey would end at last found an anchorage in Govindpuri. They were given a job in one of the factories of the Modi Industries and also a room in the tenements which house the ten thousand workers on the Modi plants or an E type house on a hire purchase basis. The more well to do of them got C, B or A type houses or house-cum-shops or factory sites, and started a business of their own. The U.P Government supply electricity for running the factories and also quotas of raw materials required for manufacturing purposes.

Normal Life

The refugees have been restored to normal life in Govindpuri, and it is touching to watch little dramas of happiness crossing their paths like shafts of sun. I was present at the wedding of Kousalya's eighteen-year-old daughter whom she gave away to a refugee boy from Peshawar who is now working as a postal peon at Meerut. The ceremony took place in the small court yard of Kousalya's E type house. There was music of the 'Shanai' and the 'Dhol' and the cymbals, and as the priests chanted the holy 'Mantras' and tied the groom's and the bride's 'dupattas' in a matrimonial knot I could see tears trickle down poor Kousalya's cheeks, and I wondered how many tragic memories of past suffering those tears washed, filling the woman's heart with a new sense of unexpected fulfilment. Thanks to Govindpuri, she had herself emerged out of a wreckage, and tonight her child had become a woman ...

What I saw is only the beginning of an ambitious plan. It is hoped that by the end of 1951 the town of Govindpuri will come to life in all its fullness, humming with activity—a first class modern industrial town on the Delhi-Meerut road, with 5,000 homes, two hundred factories, schools, a market place, a hospital, a play ground, a press, a club house, a boat club and a swimming pool - the whole spectacle presided over by a twelve-feet-high bust of Mahatma Gandhi installed at the eastern end of the colony in a lovely garden! Under the pedestal of this bust will lie buried in dust countless sorrows and hardships endured by those who had to flee their homes in Pakistan, and the sun's rays, touching the Mahatma's smile will shine on a vast scene of human labour and happiness recaptured!

Sam was employed in a village shop. He was completing his duties one night when his employer's voice sounded from the head of the stairs.

"Sam, have you sanded the sugar?"

"Yes."

"And watered the milk"?

"Yes"

"Well, then, come upstairs for evening prayers."

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HUNT FOR SEA SERPENT

"Galathea" Scientist Has Not Given Up Hope

THE Danish Round-the-World Expedition ship, GALATHEA is now cruising off the tip of South Africa, investigating marine life at depths greater than the height of Mount Everest. Almost every day strange fish and other creatures are coming to the surface to be photographed in natural colour while still alive and preserved for examination in the laboratory in the ship's deep-freezing chamber. Here is the first report from the ship.

BY JORGEN BENSON

Aboard M. "Galathea" off South Africa

FISH never before seen by human eyes have been brought to the surface in the past few days as our trawl probes into depths greater than the height of Mount Everest.

From this immense submarine valley we have brought up pale star fish which have long spikes attached to their bodies; giant red shrimps, as big as ordinary lobster; pale, blind crabs; fish with telescopic and over-developed eyes; great purple sea slugs fully two feet long. Something new seems to be brought before our fascinated eyes with every haul on the five mile-long steel wire which carries our trawls and fish traps.

Yet we have barely begun our great voyage which, in the next two years, will take us completely round the world.

Our scientists have been working day and night during the past few days. The wire goes over the side twice a day and, if the scientific work of cataloguing and preserving were not tackled immediately there are specimens available, our finds would be valueless, even now, because some of the specialists have not yet arrived on board the GALATHEA, many of the wonders of nature we have already discovered will have to wait for more detailed examination.

Dr. Anton Bruun, the leader of the expedition, and a distinguished Danish scientist, reveals: "Already we have many specimens of creatures which have never been seen before, but it is too early to give full details. Certainly we have caught fish which have hitherto been known only in one or two specimens.

"One of these is the ACANTHONUS, of which only two specimens have previously been found. One of those came from the Philippines and one from New Guinea. Now we have proved that the fish also lives in the colder seas off South Africa."

Dr. Bruun told me "Catches such as this may help us in ascertaining the uniformity of sea fauna. This is the sort of question with which the expedition is concerned, and it is our main task to find the correct answers."

Will They Find Sea Serpent?

The non-scientific members of the ship's company have long been excited over the possibility of finding a sea serpent, but it was a long time before I could bring myself to mention the idea to Dr. Bruun.

"I have by no means given up the hope of finding a big, unknown fish which may fit in with the popular conception of a sea serpent," he surprised me by answering. "But we have not been fishing after them so far. We have, indeed, only just begun to make the first preparations for that kind of fishing. For this we shall use hooks, and not the trawls which we have used so far. We have baited hooks with frozen herring and tried at a depth of 1,000 yards, but we shall have to go much deeper if we hope to find a sea serpent."

The laboratory of the GALATHEA has the most modern apparatus for all these tests. On the bridge the latest type of echo-sounder is at work whenever the ship is moving, drawing a chart of curves of the sea bed. On this chart the scientists are recording details of the geological structure of the sea bed.

Solving Earth's Mystery

Before the expedition sailed, the organising committee received a request from Professor Niels Bohr, the atomic scientist, that investigations should be made into earth-magnetism. He said that he would like the expedition to sink a ball containing magnetic measuring instruments into the greatest sea depths. The ball would need to have walls thick enough to withstand a pressure of 1,000 atmospheres and it would, naturally, need to be made of a non-magnetic material.

A young Danish engineer named Doerge Lunn finally solved the problem. He called his metal Galathea-bronze. A single and double ball were cast at the foundry of Burmeister and Wain and, complete with their measuring and recording apparatus, they are now aboard the ship.

Dr. Niels Arley, Professor Bohr's assistant, is a member of the expedition, and he is hopeful that when the balls are lowered into the depths he may be able to solve a mystery which has so far eluded the world's physicists—the problem of the earth's magnetism.

And More Food?

Professor Stemann Nielsen, another of the GALATHEA scientists, is concerned with the investigation into submarine plant life to see whether it can open up new reserves of food to help feed the world's growing population.

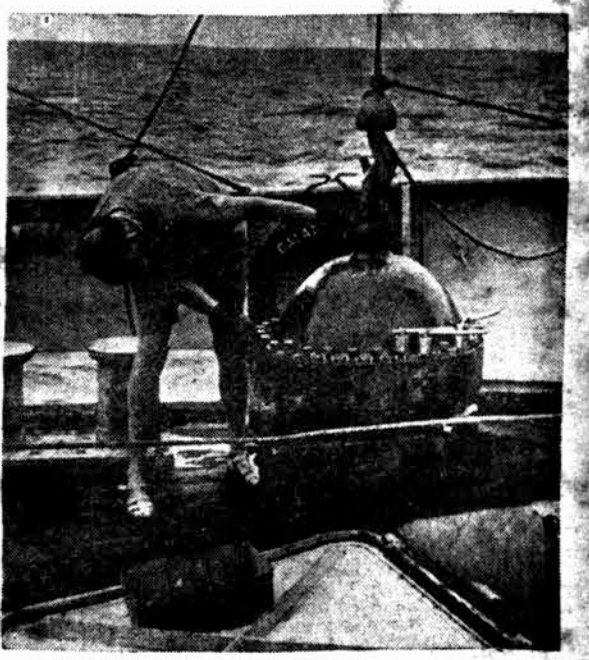
"We are now getting to the stage where we shall have to take all the food reserves of the earth into consideration", he says. "For a long time it has been believed that the sea produces most of the world's supply of organic material. The percentage has even been estimated at 90 per cent.

"All animals eat the organic materials we call food. Plants do not, however, for they can produce organic material out of inorganic matter. For example they produce carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water. For this process they require a certain energy provided by the sun, which is absorbed into the green dyestuff in the plants.

"The same action takes place in sea water. But plants cannot live without light, and light does not go very far down into the sea."

"What happens in ocean depths of more than 12,000 feet, then?" asks Dr. Nielsen. On the answer to that question depends whether the world can record a substantial increase in its foodstuff reserves.

Now the trawl is going down again. We watch it as it disappears in the green depths and the wire runs out over the capstan, smoothly and with only a subdued rumble. We have seen this happen so often already that one would have imagined it would have become commonplace. But we are at the rails, wondering what will be presented to our eager eyes when it reappears. I believe this interest will go on throughout the whole of the two years of our voyage.

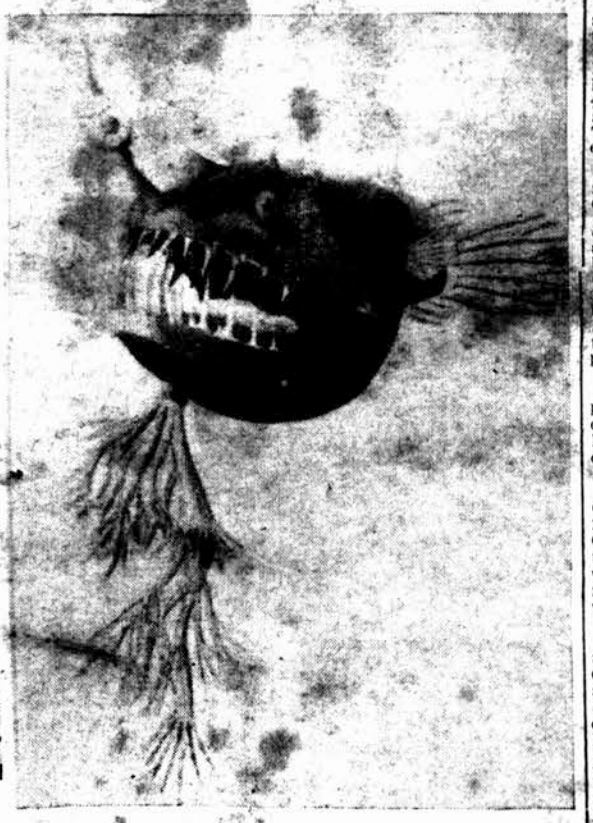


Dr Niel's Arley puts the finishing touches to the non-magnetic metal sphere which GALATHEA scientists are using to try to solve the riddle of the earth's magnetism. This sphere is to be lowered to the greatest depths.

RARE SPECIMEN

Dr. Knud W. Marckmann examines a specimen of Acanthonus, one of the rarest fish in the world, which the GALATHEA caught off Capetown. This is the first time the fish has been found in such cold waters. Usually it lives only in the tropical seas around the Philippines and New Guinea.

FISH WITH TELESCOPIC EYE



This is one of the strange fish types the GALATHEA is fishing for in the depths of the ocean. Fish with telescopic eyes, shrimps as big as lobsters, and blind crabs are some of the new species already brought to the surface.

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